THE LIBERATOR PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, REST F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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s maitizace are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are id. (past paid,) to the General Agent. RMS - \$2 50 per annum, payable in ad-\$300 at the expiration of six months. opies will be sent to one address for ten agment be forwarded in advance.

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TH LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 45.

port of abolition voters. late Whig Convention the following reso-

d that the whige of Massachusette regard sired, that the wings or assessmenuetts regard as a great moral, political and social evil, and service pledge themselves to present as firm a foposition to the institution of slavery as is twith our allegiance to the Constitution, routies as members of the confederacy. carry out this Whig doctrine-to take the

of the party in this opposition to Slavery ion nominated Geo. N. Briggs. He ed as being worthy of the cordial support ate hold to this exposition of true Whig doc-

how far Gov. Briggs' acts have to the standard contained in this resolu-

for Whige profess to doubt that the annexa-Texas was undertaken and accomplished for se of extending and strengthening Slavery. have been the opinion of the Whig party islature in 1845, for they then resolved nnexation of a large slaveholding territhe declared intention of giving strength ution of domestic slavery in these States, mands the strenuous, united and persevergion of all persons.' Such must also have opinion of Gov. Briggs when under the of his Gubernatorial oath he approved that

Texas was brought about for the purpose of e institution of Slavery. To secure this & Rio Grande, our troops were ordered to take tion on that River. As we all know, the ossed the river and killed some of our On this fact-because the Mexicans had disthe cest of bloodshed, our claim to annex try West of the Nueces,—by a bill passed 1846, war was declared to exist by the act and the President was authorized to 'emmilitia of the United States, and to call for the services of any number of volunteers

stood thus : With the intention (as the d Gov. Briggs admity of rendering certain ion of Slavery to the Rio Grande, we sent s to that river. The Mexicans resisted us. a fact, resisted our determination to extend ross the Nueces. In order to render it cer our troops should be victorious, and accordhat this our determination should be certainly ned, Congress authorizes the President to he militia, and to call for volunteers. The ill itself obviously makes a distinction between and volunteers, for the former can be comto serve only six, whilst the latter must serve least twelve months after arrival at the place

or the anthority conferred by the war bill, the ot, following out the views given in his Mescluded to call for volunteers, and not miligovernment paper published officially the which the 50,000 were apportioned bethe different States. By this it appeared that to was called on for one regiment, number-

t date of May 19, the Secretary of War adcommunication to Gov. Briggs, requesting

straces, what was Gov. Briggs' us Whig? He was now called upon to aid, or, in raising a band of volunteers to be at my mement to march South and fight, for lose, as he well knew, of rendering certain tion of S'avery fully up to the Rio Grande. ng to the doctrine of this Convention, he was oppose this extension of Slavery to the utint permitted by the Constitution. vas a solemn occasion. Gov. Briggs had the

of Massachusetts in his keeping. Does the ow stand as proudly erect as when in 1844 slature resolved that Massachusetts would undelegated power in no body of men on Did Gov. Briggs take the opinion of the Court upon the question of his constituaty, as he had a right to do? (Const., Pt. 2. (2) No! He was willing to risk the honor of upon his own view of Constitutional obli-Although he must have known that the sciple which rendered Constitutional the or Legislature, making it a penal offence for tate officers, as such, to aid in returning ives (Stat. 1843, c. 69) also absolved him g under the War bill as Governor of the ough the Constitution of the United des only for calling out the militia, 0.8. Art. 1, s. 8,) and has no provision a relation to volunteers,—and although the ion of this State (c. 2, s. 1, Art. 7) expressly that he shall have no power to transport out ate even the militia without their consent, at of the Legislature,-yet notwithstanding all e 26th day of May-only one short week he Secretary's call—he issued a proclamation, to us, from motives of humanity and patriot ace to enrol ourselves in sufficient numbers

presenting as firm a front as is consistent gance to the Constitution? Without being Constitutional obligation whatever without ing to consult the Supreme Court, within ace of seven days from the date of the call at Washington, he had called on us f in rendering the extension of Slavery to inde certain! Can this be the same Geo who, in 1843, manfully ' did not hesitate hat annexation would be identical with a, and yet farther would fully justify it. ogo N. Briggs had been fully a believer in

of this Whig resolution on the 26th of he would not have insued his proclamation. to it; and the Whig party have nominated thy showing that the anti-slavery sentiment g party extends no farther than profession. sing an earnest desire to resist the exten ery in every constitutional way, they insted a man who, without any necessity, decred the services of the State in behalf of

all, would seem to be to express this auhat the polls, their utter went of confidence in ery character of the Whig party and its



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1846.

either can be. See to it that he is not. Even uring abolitionists can vote for persons holding their

mbers of the Whig party who do not support the omination of Gov. Briggs. For such persons I entertain a high respect.

W. 1. BOWDITCH

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Daily Whig. TO THE HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

Representative in Congress from Boston. Sir.—From the columns of newspapers, and from e lips of some of your friends, have proceeded implaints of the manner in which many of your

of personal seinshness should intrude into the discussion of an important question of public duty—I would say, of public morals. As a Whig, who never failed to vote for you whenever I have had an opportunity, I have felt it proper on other occasions, to review your course, and to express the sorrow which it has caused. For this I have been to this Act of Congress that they laid down their lives in a barbarous war.

Second. This Act gives the sanction of Congress to an unjust war. War is larrharous and brutal: sions, to review your course, and to express the sorrow which it has caused. For this I have been arraigned, and the great questions of public morals have been forgotten in the personal feelings which it has excited on your side. Let this be my excuse for seeking, in this open manner, to recall the attention to the true issue between you and your constituents. Conscious of no feeling to yourself personally, except of good will, mingled with the recollection of pleasant social intercourse, I enter with pain upon the consideration of your vote, and of the apologies for it which you and others have set up. As one of your constituents, I feel that I do not transgress any rule of propriety in singling you, who are the representative of Boston, among the majority with whom you have acted. I am not a politician; and you will pardon me, therefore,

as briefly as possible.

By virtue of an unconstitutional act of our Congress, in conjunction with the de facto Government of Texas, this territory was annexed to the United States, some time in the month of December, 1845. If we regard it as a province of Mexico, its boundaries are to be sought in the geography of that Republic. If we regard it as an independent State, they are to be determined by the extent of the jurisdiction which the State had been able to maintain. Now it seems to be clear that the river Nucces had always been regarded by Mexico as the western boundary of the Province; and it is undisputed that the State of Texas, since its Declaration of Independence, had never exercised any jurisdiction beyond the Nucces. The Act of Annexation could not, therefore, transfer to the United States any title to the region beyond the Nucces, stretching to the Rio Grande. That region belonged to Mexico.

Certainly it did not belong to the United States.

In the month of March, 1846, the President of as briefly as pos-ible.

By virtue of an unconstitutional act of our Con-

possession of this territory. This was clearly an have been made act of aggression, of wrong. As might have been Cruz, in the seiz The Mexicans, in the exercise of the right of self-defence, sought to repel the invaders from their hearths and churches. Tidings unexpectedly reached Washington that the American forces were in danger. The President, by a message to Congress, called

Ington that the American forces were in danger. The President, by a message to Congress, called for succors.

And here the question arises, what was the duty of Congress in this emergency? Clearly to withhold all sanction from the unjust war, from the aggression upon a neighbor Republic, from the spoliation of our fellow-men. Our troops were in danger because they were upon a foreign soil, foreibly and piratically displacing the jurisdiction and laws of the rightful government. In this state of things, the true and honorable way of safety was, by their instant withdrawal from the Rio Grande to the Nucces. Congress should have spoken like Washington, when addressed by the British General Braddock, 'What shall I do, Col. Washington?' RETREAT, sir." was the earnest reply. The American forces should have been directed to retreat—not from any enemy of human force but from terong-doing. Such a retreat would have been a true victory.

But alas! such was not the mood of our Representatives, June 25th. This was deliberate effort, made more than six weeks subsequent to the vote, after the disturbing influ-

First. It is practically a Declaration of War against a sister Republic. In Congress is vested, by the Constitution of the United States, the power of declaring war. Before this Act was passed, the Mexican War had no legislative sanction. Without this Act, it would have no legislative sanction. It is by virtue of this Act, that the present war is waged. It is by virtue of this Act, that an American fleet, at immense cost of money, and without any gain of character, is now disturbing the commerce of Mexico, and of the civilized world, by the blockade of Vera Cruz. It is by virtue of this Act, that a distant expedition has seized, with pilfering rapacity, the defenceless province of California. It is by virtue of this Act, that General Kearney has marched upon and captured Santa Fe. It is by virtue of this Act, that General Taylor has perpetrated the massacre at Monterey. It is by virtue of this Act, that desolation has been carried into a thousand homes,—that mothers, eisters, daughters and First. It is practically a DECLARATION OF WAR complaints of the manner in which many of your constituents have been obliged to regard your vote on the Mexican War Bill. Your conduct has been defended with an ardor, such as even Truth, Freedom and Right have not always found in their behalf; while the honest strictures upon it have been attributed to personal motives—sometimes to a selfish desire to supplant you in the place which you now hold,—sometimes even to a wanton desire to injure you.

Perhaps this is a natural and inevitable incident of political controversy; though it cannot fail to be regretted that personal feeling, and imputations of personal selfishness should intrude into the discussion of an important question of public duty—I consistent of political controversy; who were defending fire-sides and altars, may claim the epicussion of an important question of public duty—I consistent of Simonides: "Go, tell at Sparta, that we

the majority with whom you have acted. I am not a politician; and you will pardon me, therefore, if I decline to bring your conduct to any of the tests of party or of numbers, to any sliding scale of expediency, to any standard, except the golden rule of Right and Wrong.

To understand your course, it will be necessary carefully to consider the action of Congress in regard to the present war with Mexico. I shall endeavor to state the facts and conclusions thereupon, and humane legislature should not have failed to discern its source, and to derive therefrom fresh

Fifth. The war has its origin in a series of measures to extend and perpetuate Slavery. A wise and humane legislature should not have failed to discern its source, and to derive therefrom fresh

Certainly it did not belong to the United States.

In the month of March, 1846, the President of the United States directed the troops under General Taylor, called the Army of Occupation, to take possession of this territory. This was clearly an index to declare an unjust and cowardly war, with falsehood, in the care of slavery. Through you, they have been made partakers in the blockade of Vera

have been a true victory.

But alas! such was not the mood of our Representatives in Congress. With wicked speed a Bill was introduced, making large and unusual appropriations of men and money. In any just sense, such a provision was wasteful and unuecessary; but it would hardly be worthy of criticism, if it was confided in its object to securing the safety. of the ground on which it is to be sustained. And such a provision was wasteful and unnecessary; but it would hardly be worthy of criticism, if it were confined in its object, to securing the safety of the troops. But at the moment it was made, it must have been known, that the fate of the troops was already decided, while the magnitude of the appropriations and the number of Volunteers called for, clearly showed that measures were content but the standard decided, while the magnitude of the appropriations and the number of Volunteers called for, clearly showed that measures were content but the standard decided, while the magnitude of the appropriations and the number of Volunteers called for, clearly showed that measures were content was introduced, in the mature of a preamble, which gave to it another character, in harmony with the covert design of the large approphation. This was adapted by a vote of 123 to 67; and the Bill, then leaped forth, fully armed, as a measure of open and active heatility against Mexico. As such it was passed by a vote of 174 to 14. This was on the lith Moy, 1846, adwy which will ever be necursed in our history.

The amendment, in the nature of a preample, and the important parts of the Bill were as follow:

Whereas, by the acts of the republic of Arxivo, a totate of war exists between the United States, and accept the services of volunteers to a washer not exceeding 50,000.

See 2. That the sum of tean millions of dollars by just at the first war, and accept the services of volunteers to a washer not exceeding 50,000.

See 2. That the sum of tean millions of dollars by just at the republic of the republic of the principal end proposed. It has other and distriction of the majority, or defined the principal end proposed. It has other and distriction of the majority was provision for the safety of General Taylor's nor, indeed, can this be considered the principal end proposed. It has other and distriction of the majority was provised for the principal end proposed. It has other and d

· lam not prepared all; but more than one Wnig will be obliged to make that secribes. The duty we owe to our country is indeed among the most solema and impressive of all obligations. But, high as it may be, it is nevertheless subordinate to that, which we owe to that Being, with whose name and character truth is identified. In this respect, I deem myself acting, upon this resolution, under a higher responsibility than either to this House, or this people.

These words were worthy of Boston. May her representatives never fail to be inspired by their spirit! But, say your too swift defenders, 'Mr. Winthrep voted against the falsehood once.' That, certainly, is no reason for not voting against it always. These words were worthy of Boston. May her representatives never fail to be inspired by their spirit. But, say your too swift defenders, 'Mr. Winthrop voted against the falsehood once.' That, certainly, is no reason for not voting against it always. But the excuse is still pressed, 'Succors should have been voted to General Taylor.' The result has shown that even that was unnecessary. Before the passage of this disastrous Act of Congress, his troops had already achieved a success, to which may fitly be applied the words of Milton:—

That dishonest victory
At Cheronads, fatal to liberty.

But it would have been certainly less wrong to

But it would have been certainly less wrong to leave him without fresh succors, even if they were needful to his safety, than to vote a falsehood and an unjust war. In seeing that the republic received no detriment, you should not have regarded its army only; your highest care should have been that its good name, that its moral and christian character received no detriment. You should have been that its good name, that its moral and christian character received no detriment. You should have been that its good name, that its moral and christian character received no detriment. You should have said, Sir, with the virtuous Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, that you would loses your life to serve your country, but have said, in the words of Sheridan, in the British Parliament, in the time of our Revolution, that you would not assent to a vote that would imply a recognition or approbation of the war.

3. Another spology, which is often supplied by

Parliament, in the time of our Revolution, that you' would not assent to a vote that would imply a recognition or approbation of the war.

3. Another apology, which is often supplied by your defenders, is that the majority of the Whig party joined with you, or, as it has been expressed, that 'Mr. Winthrop voted with all the rest of the weight of moral character in Congress from the Free States belonging to the Whig party, not included in the Massachusetts delegation,' and suggestions have been made in disparagement of the fourteen, who remained unshaken in their loyalty to Truth and Peace. In the question of Right or Wrong, it can be of little importance, that a few fallible men, constituting what is called a majority, were all of one mind. In all ages, supple or insane majorities have been found to sanction injustice. It was a majority which passed the Sump Act, and Tea Tax, which smiled upon the persecution of Gailleo, which stood about the stake of Servetus, which administered hemlock to Socrates, which called for the crucifixion of our Lord. But these majorities do not cause us to withhold our condemnation from the partakers in these acts. Aloft on the throne of God, and not below in the fotoprints of a trampling multitude of men, are to be found the sacred rules of Right, which no majorities can displace or over turn. And the question returns, was it right to vote for an unjust and cowardly war, with falsehood, in the cause of slavery?

Thus have I set forth briefly the character of your act, and the apologies by which it has been shielded. I had hoped that you would see it in the light in which I do, and with Christian magnanimity, seek to repair the wrong to morals and freedom, which you have inflicted. I had hoped that your griends would all join in assisting you to recover the position of moral uprightness, which becomes a Representative from Boston. But I am disappointed.

Let me add, that, in other respects, your course has been in disagreeable harmony with your yote on the particular of the position

Let me add, that, in other respects, your course

Treasury, the veto, even the tarint; and remember this wicked war. With the eloquence, which you command so easily, and which is your pride, call for the instant cessation of hostilities. Let your cry be that of Falkland in the civil wars, 'Peace! Peace! Think not of what you have called in your speeches, 'an honorable peace.' There can be no peace with Mexico which will not be more honorable than with Mexico which will not be more honorable than this war. Every fresh victory is a fresh dishonor. 'Unquestionably,' you have strangely said, 'we must not forget that Mexico must be willing to negotiate!' No! No! Mr. Winthrop. We are not to wait for Mexico. Her consent is not needed; nor is it to be asked, by a Christian statesman, while our armies are defiling her soil by their aggressive footsteps. She is passive. We alone are active. Stop the war. Withdraw our forces. In the words of Col. Washington, RETREAT! RETREAT! By so doing, we

se from further wrong, and peace will en-Let me sek you Sir to remember in your public Let me ask you, Sir, to remember in your public course the rules of Right which you obey in your private enpacity. The principles of morals are the same for nations and for individuals. Pardon me if I suggest that you do not appear to me to have acted in accordance with this truth. You would not, in your private capacity, set your name to falsehood; but you have done so, as a Representative in Con-

I am, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

From the Lexington True American.
THE REASONS.

The London Globe publishes extracts from a letter to Mr. Soul, from a clergyman at Playford, containing the following interesting particulars respecting the last moments of this venerable philanthropist:—

Let me add, that, in other respects, your course has been in disagreeable harmony with your vote on the Mexican War Bill. I cannot forget—for I sat by your side at the time—that on the 4th July, 1845, in Faneuii Hall, you extended the hand of tellowship to Texas, although she had not yet been received among the States of the Union. I cannot forget the toast, which you uttered on the same occasion, by which you have connected your name with an epigram of dishonest patriotism. I cannot forget your apathy at a later day, when many of your constituents entered upon holy and constitutional efforts to oppose the admission of Texas, with a slaveholding constitution—conduct strangely inconsistent with your recent avowal of uncompromising hostility to all measures for introducing new slave States and

and addressed to a friend, before too weak, what your recent avowal of 'uncompromising hostility to all measures for introducing new slave States and new slave Territories into the Union.' Nor can forget the ardor with which you devoted yourself to the less important question of the Tariff—indicating the relative position of the two questions in your mind. As I review your course, your vote on the Mexican War Bill seems to be the dark 'congummate flower.'

And now let me ask you when you resume your seat in Congress, to bear your testimony at once, without hesitation or delay, against the further prosecution of this war. Forget for a while the Sub-Treasury, the Veto, even the Tariff; and remember this wicked war. With the eloquence, which you resume seating the continuous and comfort. He now spoke with imploring look, and with agitated and clasped hands; he was, however, incapable of receiving or enjoying any attentions; and thus, after, I fear, some suffering, he relapsed into a calm, about ten minutes before his tions; and thus, after, I fear, some suffering, he relapsed into a calm, about ten minutes before his death, and gently breathed his last about a quarter past three on Saturday morning, in the presence of his family, save his grandson Thomas, and my-

It is singular, that the last letter directed to him before his departure, (or immediate after, I forge which,) was one from the Prime Minister, acknowledging his pamphlet respecting the scamen!

From the London Non-Conformist THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE AND THE

THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Our last number contained an abbreviated report of a theeting held on Monday se'nnight, at Exeter hall, by the Anti-Slavery League, to review the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in reference to American slavery. It might have been matter of regret to us that circumstances prevented our sending forth, together with the report, our own comment upon it, but that the unavoidable delay has given us ample room for reflection, and has placed us in a position to utter the decision of a deliberate and pains-taking judgment. On the meeting itself we shall say but little. The outward characteristics of it were all that the most ardent friend of the slave could have desired. In numbers, in spirit, in result, it was magnificent, and

in our private capacity, set your name to falsehood but you have done so, as a Representative in Congress. You would not, in your private capacity, countenance wrong, even in your friend or child but, as a Representative, you have pledged yourself not to withhold your vote from any reasonable supplies which may be called for in the prosecution of this wicked war. Do by your country, as by your child. You would not turnish to him means of of fence against his neighbous; do fort furnish them to your country. Do not vote for any supplies to assum this unrighteous purpose. Again, you would not hold shaves. I doubt not you would join with Mr. Palfrey in emancipating any who should become yours by inheritance or otherwise. But have never heard of your joining in efforts, or sympathy, with those, who seek to carry into our lastitutions that practical conscience, which declares it to be equally wrong in individuals and States to sanction Slavery.

Let me ask you still further—and you will know if there is any reason to justify this request—to bear your testimony against the Mexican War, and all supplies for its prosecution, regardless of the minority in which you may be placed. Think, Sir, of the cause, and not of your associates. Forget for a while the tactics of party, and its subtle combinations. Emancipate yourself from its close-woren web, spun as from a spider's helly, and walk in the luminous pathway of Right. Remember that you represent the conscience of Boston, the churches of the Puritana, the city of Channing.

Meanwhile a fresh election is at hand, and you are again a candidate for the suffrages of your fellow-citizens. I shall not anticipate their verdial. Your harmless private life, and your respectable at lamental candidate for the suffrages of your fellow-citizens. I shall not anticipate their verdial. Your harmless private life, and your respectable at lamental candidate for the suffrages of your fellow-citizens. I shall not anticipate their verdial candidate for the suffrages of your fellow-citizens.

bought and sold as marketable commodities.

Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of als parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanen added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!) Democratic, (!1) America every year.

The Blaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drive are to be placed on the state of the slave desired are to be placed on the state of the slave drive.

the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and stealers—a race of monsters unparalelled in th stealers—a race of monsters unparalelled in their a sumption of power, and their despotic expelty. By The existing Constitution of the United States a coverant with death, and an agreement with he NO UNION WITH SLAVEROLDES:

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 826.

human nature. But wait awhile, and the state will declare itself one of unquestionable disease. Providence usually furnishes the test by which is may be detected. A downright matter of fact, unalterable, unmistakeable, practical question stalks into the midst of all this ethereal sentimentalism and asks entertainment. The delusion instantly vanishes. The men shew themselves to be but men. The bravery of former profession, seen now in the daylight of an active principle, is found to be but a taudry cloak, and fact beats fiction out of the field.

the but a taudry cloak, and fact beats fiction out of the field.

There was something peculiarly imposing in the first aspect of the Evangelical Alliance. Brotherhood is an idea which can scarcely fail to commend itself far and wide—Christian brotherhood, especially. It was once a reality, and it excited universal admiration. May it become so again! But, assuredly, it is not as a skin-deep sentiment, embodied in fair words or transient emotions, that it will command the world's reverence. If it be not the efflorescence of a vital principle, it had far better not profess to be! See, what sad results have come of attempting to cultivate a lovely thing for show rather than for use! Christian brotherhood! Was not this said to be the sole object of the Evangelical Alliance—its Alpha and Omega—the spirit of which it was to be the incarnation—the beautiful truth to which it was to give outward manifestation? Was it not, in fact, to be God's, gospel in its gentlest and most winning form?—all sympathy with true disciples, wherever found, and however differing?—love falling on the neck of love, and weeping out its confessions of past unkindliness? If ever human hearts should have been prepared to recognise, and to soothe, unmerited misery, surely it would be in such case. Before the eye of this Alliance passes the slave and the slaveholder, each asking a token of fellowship—the one degraded, stripped, bleeding, oppressed, with bloodshot eye, and tongue parched with agony, supplicating such interposition for his deliverance as the occasion would admit of—the other, fierce, unrelenting, self-justifying, cruel, with whip in hand, and fingers dabbled over with blood, demanding unconditional recognition as a true disciple of Jesus. Who was successful? Alas! not hand, and fingers dabbled over with blood, de-manding unconditional recognition as a true dis-ciple of Jesus. Who was successful? Alas! not the slave! The Alliance heeded not his wretched-ness—had no words of pity or of love for him—sat not down by his side to wipe away the scalding tear of his misery, or to pour oil into the deep and smarting wounds of his soul;—no! but it looked towards the swaggering, open-mouthed slaveholder—half condemned him—hastily withdrew the de-nunciation—blotted out every record which im-plied that it had ever entertained the question—and left the recognition of the man-stealer as Christian to be dealt with as each branch of its organization might see fit to determine. hight see fit to determine.

We are told that, after all, slaveholders will be ex-

We are told that, after all, slaveholders will be excluded, and that, by a sort of circuitous shifting of responsibilities, which we would not give a fig tounderstand, no man possessed of slaves will be received as a member of the Evangelical Alliance. So much the worse, say we, for the character of the body which can sanction so mean an equivocation. To refuse to bear testimony against the slaveholder is bad enough for men who meet to exhibit the attractions of Christian brotherhood; but to add chicanery to cowardice, and to cheat the sinner of all the benefit he might have looked for from pusillanimous discipleship, is about the worst thing which our day has turned up. Why, what slaveholder will care about individual membership, if only the body excluding him refuses to publicly pronounce his condemnation? Is there anything so inviting in the Alliance that he will regret his personal exclusion therefrom, effected by a withdrawal of every utterance which thight have shaken the system to which he is wedded? And can this be Christian love, which purposely, and after selemn deliberation, rescinds every word which might minister comfort to the slave, and boasts of having done it dexterously enough to cheat the master of his expectations?

The Anti-slavery League has very properly exposed the inconsistency of these proceedings. Like a ploughshare it has gone right through the fair-

The Anti-stavery League has very properly ex-posed the inconsistency of these proceedings. Like a ploughshare it has gone right through the fair-looking Paradise, and turned its under soil to the light of the sun. It is denounced accordingly as heretical. Oh yes! there is no heterodoxy excites more violence of feeling amongst the sentimentalists of the religious world than that which goes un-derneath their professions, and shows them to be wanting in soundness of heart.

MR. HIMES AND THE ALLIANCE.-Mr. Himes, of Ms. HIMES AND THE ALLIANCE.—Mr. Himes, of Boston, being the only American that voted against the reception of slaveholders into the Alliance, has written a letter to the Patriot, justifying his course, and claiming not to be alone in entertaining the principles which led him to take such ground. He quotes from a letter of Rev. Dr. Cox to Rev. Dr. Allen, of Middlebury, of February 10th, 1836, in which is the following:—

'I hesitate not to say, that other things being equal, a slaver of any description ought to be excluded from the church; and by consequence, the members of the church individually, ought to withdraw communion from slaveholders and slave-dealers universally.

Mr. Himes also quotes from a speech of Rev. Mr. Kirk's, before the American Union for the relief and improvement of the colored race, in May, 1835, in which Mr. K. asserts: '1. That slaveholding is sin; and, 2. That every thing sinful can be abandoned in a moment.'—Evang.

From the London Patriot. THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.

From the London Patriot.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.

Sin—I am rejoiced that the movement on behalf of the oppressed in America is exciting inquiry. Inquiry will elicit truth; and the establishment and triumph of truth is all that is sought by the Anti-Slavery League. I make these remarks in relation to your Islington correspondent 'Inquirer,' who, in a short letter, makes as many gratuitous assumptions and flippant insimutions as it is possible for one to make within the same space. It is in the first place assumed, that we have 'a very effective organization in the Anti-Slavery Society.' 'Inquirer' will no doubt be prepared to prove this position. On this point he is not an inquirer, for he has no doubt about it, and the public will expect him to make good his assertion. Meanwhile, the Anti-Slavery League will lose no time in justifying itself as a distinct organization. Then follows an inquiry, viz. 'whether the League is to give its sanction to the proceedings adopted by those who act in concert with Mr. Lloyd Garrison in America?' To which I reply, that the League fully concurs in all the steps taken by the American Anti-Savery Society, 'f which Mr. Garrison is president, and which include the persons referred to by 'Inquirer'. The next question we take the liberty of reversing, and ask our 'Inquirer,' on what principle such persons is the Tappans, Mr. Leavett, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Asson'? This is the logical order of the question; it being always understood that reasons for separation properly devolve upon the dissentionts.

The only other paintat which I shall now glance is the last sentence of 'Inquirer's' letter, in which he first state that he hates American Slavery. Est him give me the proof. But he adds that there are other things he hates, to say the least, quite as much. Let him name them. American slavery involves robbery, concubinage, incest, hypocrisy, heathenism, lying, woman-whipping, sacrilege, blasphemy, and murde! 'Inquirer,' tell me what you hate 'quite as much?'

I am, Sir, yours very respe

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, R. SMITH Secretary to the Le 1, Guildhall Chambers, Sept. 28, 1846.

I noticed in the Courier a communicati Induced in the Courier a communication from Mr. John. H. Pearson, in the form of a letter, addressed to me, referring to his participation in the recent case of abdection. I shall not enter into any correspondence with Mr. Pearson, but I ask your permission to submit to your readers a few re-

any correspondence with the statement of the remarks upon his letter.

At the time I was invited to attend the meeting at Fancuit Hall, I had read the 'statement' of Captain Hannum, published in the Boston papers, in which he represents that upon his arrival, he applied to his owners for 'advice,' and that 'Messra. Penron's,' Co. DECIDED that he [the negro] must go back.' The statement of Captain Hannum requires it to be understood, that, in his proceedings, he acted as the agent of the owners for the purpose of carrying their decision into effect. I therefore considered that this decision made the owners reportsible for the proceedings of Captain Hannum, unless they absolved themselves from responsibility by denying that they made such a decision, or by showing that they interfered to prevent the proceedings of Captain Hannum, or that, at least,

by showing that they interfered to prevent the pro-ceedings of Captain Hannum, or that, at least, they did not authorize or sanction them.

The statement of Captain Hannum had been published for several days, and was not contradicted by the owners. So far from this, it was generally understood that the statement was authorized and confirmed by them; and it was notorious, that instend of interposing their authority to restrain the proceedings of Captain Hannum, they had refused to do so, and that the course which they pursued

to do so, and that the course which they pursued was, in the most unreserved and public manner, to justify what had been done.

Under these circumstances, I saw that it was due to Captain Hammon, not to regard him as, in all respects, the principal offender; and I felt that, if I spoke of the transaction, I should fail to peform my duty, if I did not represent his owners as having incorred the highest measure of responsibility, and if I did not give utterance to my conviction of the moral and legal guilt involved in their decision. From the statement of Captain Hannum, I saw they had 'decided' that he 'must' do an act, which, he admits, compelled him to sacrifice his 'private principles and the feelings of humanity,' and which, of course, required a corresponding sacrifice on their part. I saw that the act was an open and direct violation of the law of the Commonwealth, and that Capt. Hannum, by carrying their decision into effect, had made himself liable, upon conviction, to be sentenced to the State Prison. I saw and felt deepby, that a case had occurred, in which, not merely the character of these individual merchants, but the character of the whole mercantile profession in this community, might be seriously affected; and that community, might be seriously affected; and that the duty was imperative, to cause it to appear, that not many merchants, or at least, not every merchant could be prevailed upon, by sympathy, or interest, or any motive whatever, to justify such an immoral and illegal transaction.

With this view of the merits of the case, and of my duty in regard to it, I went to the meeting; and it may be supposed that what I saw and heard there had no effect to make me reserved or lukewarm in the expression of my acutioners. As a percessor.

had no effect to make me reserved or lukewarm in the expression of my sentiments. As a necessary explanation of my course, let me be excused for snying, that in the presence of the venerable man who had gone prepared to spend the last hour of his life' in presiding at that meeting, and whose few strong words expressed and aroused at once the spirit of the occasion—and after listening to the characteristic appeal of our noble-heated fellow-citizen, whose moral chivalry has led him to devote vears of his life abroad and at home. to the vote years of his life abroad and at home, to the defence of the oppressed and the relief of the suffering, it was impossible for me to speak without unusual emotion. I spoke from necessity, without previous preparation; for, until a late hour in the day, I had not expected to attend the meeting. What I said, I may not distinctly recollect; and the report of my remarks which I have prepared may not contain the identical expressions which I uttered, though I endeavored not to give cause for the complaint that any charge had been withdrawn. For whatever I said, whether I have correctly re-ported it or not, I hold myself responsible; and while I shall cheerfully retract any allegation that may be disproved, I must meet the consequences of adhering to every statement and argument that

as founded in truth.

Mr. Peurson, after the lapse of an interval sufficient
to enable him to present the result of a careful inquiry, attributes to me a statement, which he seems to suppose may authorize him, in a contingency, consider me 'a libeller.' Such a charge, it may have consider me 'a thetter.' Such a charge, it may have surprised your readers to perceive, does not refer to what I said directly of his agency in the transac-tion, but rests upon a remark which he supposes me to have made, that 'there was not another merchant in Boston who would have advised or com-tenanced in sending back the slave. Had I made a contrary statement, I might have expected that any other merchant whom I charged with a willing-ness to justify what had been done in this case, would consider me 'a inteller'; but I could not an-ticipate—if I used the language which Mr. Pearson attributes to me, although, were the fact as he supposes, I might have ventured too far in expressing so good an opinion of all others—that he would construe this remark a libel, and the only libel upon himself.

I may be expected to notice that portion of the to retreat under the cover of a new position. He seems to place stress upon the fact that he has not seen Capt. Hannum since the day on which he (Mr. Pearson) 'decided' what Capt. Hannum must proceed to accomplish. He says, fur-ther—'On the day the slave was reported on shore, I was absent from the city, and all the doings since I gather from the papers and street gossip. These circumstances admit of a simple That Mr. Pearson has not seen Capt. Hannum since the commission of his crime, will be understood by all who know, that the police officers, also, have not seen him: that he was absent from the city when the seen him: that he was absent from the city when the slave was 'on shore,' proves only that he had no suspicion that the slave could escape, or that he desired to be out of the way, when his agent, acting under his decision, might involve him in difficulty; and that he has been enabled to 'gather all the doand that he has been enabled to 'gather an the do-ings since from the papers and street gossip,' is ingrely an acknowledgment of the notoriety of the transaction, or perhaps also of the suspicious caution, which is all that would deter him from cating with the law-breakers in This petty statement, however, if Mr. Pearson design to rest upon it any theory of exculpa-tion, must be considered as proving nothing but infirmity of purpose and the consciousness of wrong. If it be now Mr. Penrson's design to separate hitmeelf from Capt. Hannum, to make Capt. Hannum a scape-goat to bear the censure which he sees and feels can no longer be warded off, to absolve himself from the just responsibility of a principal for the acts of his agent, the public will perceive that this is an after-thought, and that he is precluded by his own cets, if he attempts to withdraw himself by pursuing such a course. Mr. Penrson does not contradict the statement of Capt. Hannum, which is in the following words-John H. Pearson, Esq. is the owner of the Ningara and Ottoman, and sanctions my proceedings; and until such a statement shall be explicitly contradicted, and the usual postponement of the contradiction shall be explained—until what Mr. Pearson has said every day and every where shall be forgotten and until all the circumstances in the case shall be made to assume a changed aspect, let him not calculate that he can extricate himself from

the dilemma in which he is placed.

Of the remainder of Mr. Pearson's letter, I have but little to say. I will not criticise its style. I will not expose the shallowness of his reasoning-for he evidently has not yet settled his ideas regard to 'stealing' and 'property' and 'philanthro-py' and 'the Constitution of the United States.' I make no complaint of the temper of his letter, as make no complaint of the temper of his letter, as he seems not to bear me any ill-will; and if he does not 'envy me my feelings,' I can assure him that my feelings are all such as prompt me to desire his happiness, while they do not permit me to be indifferent to the fate of the poor wretch whom 'he decided to make unhappy. I certainly do not envy Mr Pearson the feelings which his letter betrays, and which, I fear, must continue to haunt his bosom, until his memory and his conscience shall cause to be concerted with this transaction.

Mr. Pearson proposes that I should meet him on 'Change,' that he may 'take the voice of those assembled,' and determine the proportion of his supporters. The proposal is an absurd one. This case is not to be settled in an half hour upon the case is not to be settled in an half hour upon Change. *Change.* The question does not lie in an narrow a compass as Mr. Penrson's wishes may lead him to suppose. It is a broad and deep question; and, in all its breadth and deepth, it must await the action

and re-action of an enlightened and virtuous public opinion. When all that is proparly included in the case shall be seen as belonging to it—when all the access that he seen as belonging to it—when all the access that he seen as belonging to it—when all the access that the seen as the circumstance can be reviewed with a distribution of the court of the control from the circumstance can be reviewed with a distribution that the control of the control of the control from the control of the control o

dorse my principles. Such of them as choose may be endorsers for Mr. Pearson, but it becomes them to consider that their liability will be pecuhar, insenueh as, in such a case, the principal can furnish no security that will save them from the loss—of character—to which he may subject them. Salem, October 17, 1846.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT FU-

GITIVE SLAVE CASE. On Monday morning, of last week, a colored

seen to beat him, probably to prevent his doing so that his cries had attracted the attention of everal persons in the neighborhood, to some of whom the man had declared himself to be a slave.

On the reception of this intelligence, Elias Smith—who is connected with this office—immediately approured from Judge Edmonds, a writ of habeas corpus, and with an officer proceeded to the Mobile. She had hauled into the stream, for the purpose, apparently, of guarding against any interferons. pose, apparently, of guarding against any interference. Mr. Smith, however, and the officer immediately boarded her, and demanded the fugitive by virtue of the writ. The Captain demurred, and asked for time to send to the owners. This was equally in vain. Mr. Smith quietly but firmly carry their principles to the ballot box, and to rejusted that the officer should do his virtue of the that the officer should do his virtue of the transfer of the send to the carry their principles to the ballot box, and to rejust the transfer of the send to rejust the transfer of the send to rejust the transfer of the send to rejust the send the send to rejust the send to rejust the send to rejust the send was equally in vain. Mr. Smith quietly but firmly carry their principles to the ballot box, and to re-insisted that the officer should do his duty and the luminone to office, either in the State or federal lugitive be delivered into his custody. After a government, who do not agree with them in their good deal of altercation the poor fellow was principles. The American Anti-Slavery Society, brought from the cabin and taken on shore. He on the other hand, avows its hostility to this mode and of the stout resistance he had made before the troversies which have arisen in the officers of the' Mobile' had succeeded in confin- between those who formerly acted together in the

ing him in the irons which were found upon him.

According to the statement of Captain Buckley, According to the statement of Captain Buckley, had for the information of our readers, we simply this person, George Kirk, concealed himself on board the heig 'Mobile' at Savannah, and was not discovered till several days after she sailed from that port for New York. She was then too far upon her voyage to return. He acknowledged himself to be the slave of Mr. Chapman, of Bryan, Ga. who had hired him to a Mr. Warren, a stable keeper in Savannah, in whose service he was when he concealed himself on board the 'Mehile' in the Concealed himself of the finformation of our readers, we simply observe that, approving mo.t. cordially of the fundamental principles of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and generally, of its modes and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and Foreign Anticoncealed himself on board the 'Mobile,' in the concealed nimeer of reaching New-York, and gaining his free-dom. It was the purpose of Captain Buckly to confine and conceal him till the brig returned, or some other opportunity offered by which he could the confine and conceal him till the brig returned, or some other opportunity offered by which he could confire nee. The discussion and proceedings which

promptness and energy of Mr. Smith. to that effect, 1st. On the ground that there was no evidence of his being a slave, and 2d, that if he

Although the case was already in the hands of most competent counsel, and everything had been done to bring it to a successful termination, at the instance of Mr Dresser a new writ was issued. This uncalled-for interference could only serve to create confusion if nothing worse came of it. It was generally understood that the case would not come on till Monday. The colored people, how-ever, who were, of course, deeply interested and ever, who were, of course, deeply interested and very watchful, observing, during the forenoon of Saturday, that George was taken forward and backward from preson to Court-House, and Court-House to prison under this new writ, and learning that some difficulty had occurred, weich they did not understand, and fearing that the right of the fugi-tive to his freedom was about to be compromised. It is a fact that Mr. Polk determined to open negotiations with Mexico, and actually did despatch his secret agent to communicate with the government of the country secret days before he sent his Message to the Senate asking this appropriation of \$2,000,000 to be used by him in making Peace with Mexico.

THE ANT SLAVERY LEAGUE.

In another part of this paper will be found a densed report of the recent meeting held at Ex-eter Hall by the Anti-Slavery Lengue. The object of that meeting was to denonnee the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in relation to American slavery. The subject was an inviting one, and the Hall was, in consequence, well filled. Our own views in relation to the Alliance in its hearing in the anti-slavery question, will be found in another

We need scarcely say, that we deeply sympathi with every well-directed effort against slavery, and man by the name of Lewis, gave information, at as sincerely regret that circumstances should exist this office that the brig Mobile, Captain Buckley, to prevent active, united, and cordial co-operation from Savannah, nad on board a colored man, who among the different sections of abolitionists in the was supposed to be a slave; that he was not allowed to leave the vessel, and that the mate had been ist, and have given rise to two leading societies in seen to beat him, probably to prevent his doing so America, and their difference of operation has been that his country we wrose save sized by

upon his face and person, evident marks of of action. In making this brief statement, it will be treatment to which he had been subjected, be perceived that we avoid entering into the conanti-slavery cause. But in answer to inquiries, and for the information of our readers, we simply

some other opportunity offered by which he could return him to Savannah. This outrageous and inhuman purpose would, no doubt, have been successful, but for the vigilance of Mr. Lewis and the promothers and servery of Mr. Smith. promptness and energy of Mr. Smith.

The case came before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. N. B. Blunt appearing in behalf of Captnin Buckly, and Mr. Horace Dresser in behalf of the fugitive. It might, we think, have been settled at once, and George discharged by a motion to that effect, 1st. On the ground that there was a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and pastor of a congregation composed partly of freemen and partly of slaves in that the meighborhood of Washington; and that the the neighborhood of Washington; and that the slave portion of his flock had deputed him to appear as their representative in the Alliance. He had come thus late, being detained by an accident full of danger, but in which God had mercifully no evidence of his being a slave, and 2d, that if he were, there was no legal claimant. But this motion Mr. Dresser neglected to make, Repeated and unavoidable postponements of the case were made until Mone ay—and in the meantime, those persons who had it in charge, not satisfied that Mr. Dresser would manage the case as it should be retained as counsel in his stead, Messrs. John Jay, and T. I. White. The former is well known to our readers, and the latter, though only recently a resident of New-York, is one of the most distinguished members of its Bar.

On Saturday, however, a circumstance occurred, seventeen thousand members of the Methodist church who are slaves, whom he represented, and bespoke the prayers of the people of God for the speedy abolition of slavery in this country, thought that the Church has this great thing to and that all she wants to effect it, is her concented energies brought to bear with wisdom, pru-dence and discretion, upon the enlightened con-science of the church and the world.—Evangelist.

understand, and fearing that the right of the fugitive to his freedom was about to be compromised, gathered in great numbers in the Park and attempted a rescue. The attempt was ill-concerted and feeble, for many of them were dispersed when the facts were explained to them by I. T. Hopper and others. It was of consequence enough, however, to create a good deal of unfortunate excitement against themselves and the cause, and several of them were lodged in jail. And all this was clearly the result of the unwarrantable and unpardonable interference of Mr. Dresser under the new writ.

Ou Monday morning, however, the case came fairly before the court, under the writ first issued. The court-room itself, and the passages leading to it, were crowded with people of all complexions and classes, and of both sexes. The City Hall was surrounded by hundreds of people, chiefly colored,

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6, 1846.

REMOVAL.

The Anti-Slavery Office is removed to 21 Cornhill.

up stairs, two doors below the old stand; where all

communications intended for the Liberator should be

PARTY AND REFORM.

The Emancipator of last week contained a statisti chl statement which surprised us. In commenting upon the section of a Ladies' A. S. Society in Belfast, ireland, which always sympathised with New Organization, or sectarian hatred to uncompromising Antisatvery, but which had been compelled, by the effect afavery, but which had been compelled, by the effect of Mr. Douglass's lectures upon the public opinion of the abode, of Liberty. It warns men that, if they are the country, to endeavor to make light and darkness faithful, they must expect to lose their social position seem only different modifications of the same thing, and their religious cast, and be, in a sense, despised by calling for aid for both Old and New Organization, the editor had occasion to state the number of Third Party newspapers. This number, he states, and it is not to be supposed that he under states; ther, it requires all this of its servants, not for a limit as 'not less than THIRTY!' We had always supposed there were a great many more. Omne igno- lasts so long. It indicates duty, but promises neither tum pro magnifice. We thought there were hun- speedy success, nor personal reward, as an incentive If the Emancipator will take a fool's advice, it will

cations. Nothing brings down the imagination like wonderful that there are so few that are ready to en the statement of a small fact. 'Great multitudes of brace it? The marvel is that there are so many newspapers, 'ably conducted prints in every part of But few as they may be, they are enough to preven the country,' and other sweeping statements of this the Church and the State from ever relaps and we did not suppose that the Liberator could expossibly have confounded some of our democratic exchanges with those of the Third Party; but we hardly think we have.

The magnificence of our ideas met with a melancholly downfall. We found, to our surprise, that we had all along been thinking more highly of the DEAR SIR-Until you arrived amongst us again. Third Party than we ought to think. We never beedge our mistake. The Third Party is not nearly as from the Slave spirit, and its influence upon or much of a party as we had supposed.

The whole virtue of a political party lies in its

ing to the noses it can count. It can only prevail breeders and owners. candidates, the modest diffidence of the selected as to their worthiness to have their names in the corner

The annexation of Texas and the war spirit of a newspaper, and all the abominable imitations of the ways of the great parties, are almost the death of ties, and the same Great Cause who raises the diffi of us every week. But we find that it is all absurd culty will, I doubt not, raise up the spirits who are

For their success does not depend on their numbers, very Society, and you as one of its active sgents, are but on their fidelity. Their means are always abunevidently called upon by this concurrence of circumdantly adequate to their end. There was nothing stances in their and your own country to renewed prophetic or miraculous in the proposition that one exertions for liberty to the slave. We have to war shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to with the spirit of slavery—you have to oppose its flight! It is simple common sense and practical bold direct embodiment in your institutions; and its philosophy. The history of every Reform, from existence in your own families and circles of person-Christianity downwards, has been full of proofs of its al activity. Yours is doubtless the hardest task, but truth. The numbers of those devoted to the removities the plainest and the most obvious. We are al of a prevalent evil, like that of Slavery, intertwined with all the social, civil and religious relations of a country, can never, in the nature of things,
of slavery, arising out of the old feudal impresses, is be large. The sacrifices demanded are too great, interwoven in our institutions, manners and cos The tests which Providence has wisely provided are toms. It is a difficult thing often to trace it, but we only be done by the few. And by the strength put rect wrong, keep ourselves alive to the working of orth by the few, multiplied in proportion to their fi- the all-subduing, ever-active spirit of slavery, so

interested in the matter, felt, instinctively, that if he fi were in earnest, he would do it. Of this truth we Hammond, Calhoun, Underwood and hosts besides, not to mention the confirmation strong of popular lost violence which his mission received, as soon as it was announced, from one end of a pro-slavery land to the other. Nobody ever thought of laughing at him, or the movement he has conducted from that day to this, because they knew that the means used were adequate to the end proposed. And the proof is every where. It is to the influences originally proceeding from this paper, which we have the ho er of conducting in part for a season, that the Third Party itself derives whatever name it has to live. It is to these that the mighty change which is dashing the two great parties in pieces, is found to be due in the last analysis. It is by those who are ready to follow the anti-slavery principle wherever it may lead, however houtile they may find it to their old sectarian or political prejudices, or to their hopes of preferment or worldly advantage, that the way is to cleared for the multitudes always ready to rush in at the breach which the forlorn-hope have made.

This body can never be numerous, as men call, num ber, and the organs they have to use must, of necessity. be proportionably few ; but they both are always as many as can act or be used with advantage, at the time they exist. The Anti-Slavery movement is mighty not from the multitude swelling its ranks, or the number of banners it flings to the breeze, but from the indomitable resolution with which the ranks are inspired, and the unfaltering faith with which the banwill always be enough of them to do the work appointvery large element in its works, but it keeps in motion and regulates all the rest.

approach, or fall short of this point. The number of vital statistics of a political purty. It is a proof of which the other parties are contending,-it is poining to the offices great and small, from the Presiden cy down to the tide-waitership, as the rewards of the men who will join them, - and it at least makes believe, as the children say, that it expects to get them som time or other,-and as a proof of its greatness, it boasts that it has THIRTY newspapers! We are not at all surprised that it has so many. We are only amazed that it has so few. We think that there mu have been gross mismanagement in the conducting of its affairs. With all the temptations most irresiatible to Americans, and with so good a 'cry,' it must be from want of vitality, that they have made so slight a political impression on the age.

What are the temptations which the Anti-Slavery evement holds out to allure men to join its ranks commands them to forsake all and follow after it It bids them come out from the American Church and to renounce their allegiance to the American State. It tells them that they must forego the re pectabilities of a pro-slavery religion, and forswear he ambitious prizes of a pro-slavery constitution. It ills the many honest abolitionists in the Third Party, and the multitudes of equally honest ab ists in the Whig and Democratic parties, that they are all in one condemnation, that they are all equally helping to form an edifice made up of living stones, the head of whose corner rests on the heart of the

to perform it.

Such being the demands which the Great Reform pereafter rather deal in generalities, than in specifi- of this country, and this Age, makes of mankind, is it ort, are the things to throw a magnifying mist over the stertorous lethargy from which they have, with inconsiderable numbers, which always look larger in such pains, been partially aroused. There are enough the lump than in the detail. We read only a portion to keep the highest idea of duty in this behalf con of the exchanges of the Liberator, but we would tinually before the eyes of this guilty people. The have affirmed, before we saw this statement, though will be always hated; but they will still be heard we never counted them, that more than thirty Third The church and the state will at length yield to the Party papers were sent to us to read every week, compulsion of their fidelity, and their labors will b and we did not suppose that the Liberator could ex-change with a tithe of those published. We may THE ABOLITION OF HUMAN SLAVERY:—a

> [From our Lonoda Correspondent.] Lospos, Great Britain, 29th Sept., 1846.

To the Editor of the Liberator : DEAR SIR-Until you arrived amongst us again fore suspected ourselves of putting too high an esti- form, and as an English and home question, was followed mate upon its importance as a political party. But filled. Your arrival, your energy and facts, and so it is. We are compelled to yield our precon-ceived opinion to the unquestionable authority, in a faltering of our so-called Evangelical Alliance, has case of this kind, of the Emancipator. We acknowl- stirred us again to the consideration of our danger merchants through its commerce, and on our priests The whole virtue of a political party lies in its through yours, and upon our Government through numbers. It is respectable or contemptible accord- yours, influenced as that seems to be by the slave-

by force of multitudes. A small POLITICAL PARTY is essentially, a ridiculous thing. Disproportion between means and ends is legitimate food for fun. A It is the tares among the wheat, and they confound small party giving itself the airs of a great one is as with eagerness the one with the other, and condems absurd a sight as a dwarf aping the port of a giant. the system of self-government because slavery Of this sort of sport the papers that we see are full choken republicanism—that is to say, the public good to overflowing. The difficulty in the selection of among you. However, in the abolition of Slavery

your citizens are adding to your difficulties and dueven beyond what we had supposed.

to subdue it. This is plainly the way in which he
There is nothing absurd in the fewness of the works out the progression of man through the agenumbers of those engaged in a Moral Reformation. cy of man; and the American and Foreign Anti-Sla too many and too stringent. It is a work that can must, by aiding you to get rid of the palpable and di-

delity, is the mass of the community dragged to be more keenly alive to its indirect influences.

In the abolition of minor social wrongs—in the abNobody saw anything absurd in the altitude of olition of religious and political inequalities amongst William Lloyd Garrison, when he stood up, alone, the whites—you set us an example. We are copying before the American nation and proclaimed his intenit in removing Catholic and Jewish disabilities, and tion of abolishing Slavery. For all the parties most slightly improving and extending the suffrage quali-

have the evidence of the reward offered by the State elavery. We must hope on-hope ever, and work on, of Georgia for his head, the admissions of McDuffie, assured we shall not have to work ever in a good cause without fruit. No effort in a good cause

If you take a review of what you and your friends have done, and compare your present state and the state of the Anti-Slavery cause with your beginning you will have cause to be thankful. You, especially, ought to be thankful for the importance your enemies gave to you, when they set 5,000 dollars on your head, and particularly for the addition that the reward should be paid for it, dead or alive. The first gave you immense importance by showing the fear and malice of your enemies, and the second evidenced that it was your unfaltering, unwavering advocacy they most feared; that even their malice gave place to their fears; and so that you could but killed, they would waive the pleasure of destroying you themselves-not but that they would have enjoyed that, to them, double luxury of savageism. With the way you have been received here, and

the welcome your teaching has received from the masses, the readiness with which a course of reasoning has been followed, the simultaneous apprehension of conclusions before they had well received ut terance, the steady silence until a just inference had been shadowed, for little more was needed, and the oneness of response to just, though strongly express ed principles, must have repaid you for much that you have suffered, by giving you the gratifying assurance that your friends have done well in ners are upheld. The fidelity of the men, and the papers of a moral movement is everything. Their tant class into possession of principles and views. sumerical amount is, so to speak, nothing. There which have hitherto been, in this country, in the poswill always be enough of them to do the work appoint-ed for them. The main spring of a watch is not a cal Dissenters—of that class of them who conceive their interests and the interests of Christianity bound In a political party, on the contrary, number is every thing. Majority is the end of all parties. They and yet that the first and not the seventh day should ething or nothing, according as they reach, be kept holy; that holiness consists in close attendance upon their pulpits, to hear them proclaim that newspapers, like the number of votes, is a part of the though the Scriptures are the oracles of God, that they are the exponents of those oracles to that class the vitality of its stamins. Now here is the Third who could commence a proposed Christian Union by Party holding up before men the same prizes for proposing to found it, not upon the admission of the Scriptures as the basis of union, but upon the admission of what they pronounced to be the basis of Christianity, thus setting up the creature instead of the Creator-the men instead of the Bible.

Many of the leaders in this Union of Evangelists, what glad tidings do they publish to the slave? Many of these are brethren that sit quietly under a State-paid Episcopal clergy, who talk by law from seven to ten millions annually from the people who do not at seen even in the sacred deek.

tend them—profess to dissent from that church, tell from was a mystery to all but the few shift church, tell from was a mystery to all but the few shift church is obscure seat. the people to come out from it and follow them, yet, having got them out and secured their pecuniary allegiance, submit quietly to that exaction, and leave their followers to bear that and support them too. But

VOLUME XVI.-NO. XLIV when it was proposed to grant a sna! owance to a Roman Catholic College, fortion of Catholic priests, they raised a show an outporing of words, so overwhelmi beated themselves into the belief that the secot see through their hollowness and iscon.

The sect known here as the Church of East now ousted the Catholics at the time alled the reformation, and since then, eving the people, they, that is the heving the people, they, that it is broaded, lergy, converted the lands, cathedrals and characteristics, their titles, oblations and grave of the Catholics, their titles, oblations and grave (the Baronical) clergy's own use. They amongst the Nobility and the clergy lar anting now to from seven to be num, and this same clergy being the fact Nobility who nominate them Nobility who nominate them to be, title case cry out against the dangers of Popery, and the affected fear that their Protestar they endeavor to raise the fear that Christ danger. In this howl the clergy have noth noisy and verbally obstreperous as some if the tidings' Dissenters; they have been joinedly in the leading priests, amongst what is here he portion of the Evangelical Alliance belongs ed with the noise they made they obtain faint response from the laity, who are very about the right divine of tithe-receiven mile eachers, and are, many of them, no longer to sitive about dogmas. They do not seen to be

> suspect that the printing print that species of hair ED WARD SEARCE. THE WOLY ALLIANOR. New Bedford, 280 Oct, 388. FRIEND QUINCY:

man can be made to recede into ignorane, at suspect that the printing press is, and that prin

The sectarians had a meeting here to Main wening last, to consider the subject of the Line cal Alliance, which requires some notice at the of Abolitionists. The meeting was called he. Rev. Mr. Kirk give an account of its deep considerable interest was excited, and the a considerably increased, by some little aroun doings of the Alliance on the subject of an which some of our vigilant friends had used previously inserted in the papers.

The Rev. delegate began with a discoun Love, dwelling strongly in his peculiar sylvato mence upon the great truth that we were all en, with one cross and one Seriour-ad crosses, Episcopulian, Baptist, Methodist asi like,-and making his evangelical and man orethren of all sects forget their difference, mi in offering a united front against their come nies. He urged them to draw but one line, then mportant line of distinction, that, between perted and the unconverted,-meaning than converted according to the lengthy earl wi afterwards rend. He denounced in good at vation, including the Pope and Anti-Slavery ties! What the Holy Alliance is, but men way to salvation, I leave it to the Rev. maid cide, seeing that in the plenitude of his in power he takes upon himself to draw the portant line, that, between the converted us he is in a dilemma,—for if he and his so alliance be not infallible, then happily then hope for us poor Abolitionists, Unitarian ers, and other heretic cattle, and it been ficult to draw that only important line.

The question of the Friends had evidently long that it had been ingeniously managed. It will ly desirable certainly, for the sake of the uni-include in this ' Geumenic Council of its in-teenth century' all Evangelicals. A minusion oil of 'Catholie' Christians that should emists large body of Christians, . Catholic' side mit, certainly a contradiction, But the ficial brets insisted in making the Sacraments minist pi and this would exclude the Friends, Orthods Evangelical, Catholic' though they might he What was to be done? One party mut lethe verboard, and of course it must be the least impe tant, while fortunately an excellent opera ones, in the fact of their antipathy to palment So that the . Grand Œcumenic Council of the teenth century ' must be considered und Œcumenic, but only an 'as-moume under-the-circumstances-council.

The Rev. delegate then entered baldly up Anti-Slavery question. The main point in Universal Evangelical Allia menic Council of all the Christians of the while the Friends are excluded because of the tipathy to psalm-singing, and Unitarians are ered no Christians at all, men who hold their men in bondage and buy and sell then its are received into fellowship and good What had Mr. Kirk to say to this? that the Alliance was not an Anti-Slavery Su No, verily-the Rev. sectarian uttered a trith But what has he to say of his slave-hold tians? He told a story of a Rev. some sold his library to ransom a slave. Those do but he had nothing to say of his slave-hold tians. He does not like the ways of Abeli is it his way to abolish slavery, to fellow holders as good Christians? nouncing sinners as a way to make then duty. He would persuade them in the spirit Then it seems the slaveholder is a sincer. It a member of the Holy Alliance. Then it seems are to have Christian sinners - sinners ing with the true Church-regenerate, as onverts. The Rev. gentleman's charity is ble-but why not include in his all-eater the poor heretics whom his only essen cuts off

He declared that he had thrown upon the minds of the foreign barth such a state of darkness as to think him an low-delegates wanting in their duty ap ject. They went so far as to think the can brethren might exert an immen they would. He had undeceived these assured them that he and his brethren had whatever to do with the subject, except to the ed extent to which they did act. The British r n owe him much for his valuable and allogo be-relied-on information.

He was very much disgusted with the ome of his countrymen abroad, traducal country and saying all manner of evil of is the Rev. gentleman could not be more with them than some of his countryme with him for a representative. pared to be infinitely disgasted with Britis ference '-we shall expect to see a man and consistent as he has shown himself, will ing himself from all 'interferance' heathenism and the like. For the heather's

would be might be consistent. We had almost forgotten to meation the net of the piece. The last hymn had been mis the audience had turned round to receive needed blessing, when to the astonishment the consternation of not a few, a fall blick pair seen even in the sacred desk. seen him drawn up from his obscure seal pulpit. But there he was, and he it wi missed the assembly. Who he was we do h -we were told he officiated as preacher t

a between true and false friends.

much elder without learning better to distin-

maerable business this Grand Coumenic

goken lightly of it, -spoke of the solemn warn

the Rev. delegate to beware, lest we should

the sin against the Holy Ghost, for we are

obstinate infidels and anconverted here-

olding Christianity has any thing to do with

cannot bring ourselves to believe, that

If this is so, then

if of all the true Christians of the world.

XVI.--NO. XLIV

But fet it is a hopeful sign, it shows what we le Holy Spirit. fin believe, that the sects are become too to stand alone, and need one another's support head against the progress of a better as slightened religious spirit. slavery difficulty confounding their councils setrating, as it will do, the object of their moveest, will only help on the coming of that day, when ism and pro-slavery Christianity shall be no

not that spezies of be

BEDFORD, 28th Oct., 1846.

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in his peculiar style of ci

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to the main point was at out of sight, that into the Allianee and Grand Cast the Christians of the celexcluded because of their sa

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not an Anti-Slavery Soulisectarian uttered a troth the say of his slave-holding Ciny of a Rev. somehody, we can a slave. I hope it is in

say of his slave-holding Cl e the ways of Abolition

clavery, to fellowship strains? He does not like

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Alliance. Then it seems

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n his obscure seat or

SUMMELLA YOU

EDWARD SEARCH

ne word more and we have done. We Abolitionists scored of harshness and indiscriminate denun-We do not allow the charge, and in speakis of sects and sectarians, including as they many of our fellow-men and women, we would be understood by those who will not otheraderstand us, not to mean whatever of true o or of the real desire for it, may exist in the of really good but prejudiced or ignorant indi-We do believe it does exist in the proporof a grain of wheat to a bushel of the chaff of al humbug, which constitutes the pro slavetarianism of our day and country, and which a fast rendering us an offence and an abhorrence the sations of the earth.

NOMINATION OF MR. SUMBER.

We stated in our last paper that there would pro table be a nomination, for member of Congress, he in this city, in opposition to Mr. Winthrop. was done last Thursday by an Independent tilly, held for the purpose, in the Tremont Temple, and Charles Sumner, Esq. was selected as the can ile. Mr. Samner, who was out of town at the me, has since declined the nomination.

Those who are desirous of having Mr. Winthron defeated, as a testimony against his vote for the Mexman war, regret this refusal on the part of the man would probably carry the greatest number of ster. Probably another selection will be made;e, at least, many votes will be scattered at the polls M. Summer addressed a letter to Mr. Winthrop, though the columns of the Whig, which will be fond on the first page of this paper. Its temper and talent are worthy of all commendation; and, we are assured that it made a very strong sensation in the

This movement on the part of those Whigs op osed to the Mexican war, has created no small stir camp of the regular Whig array. It is rebelon, and they who made it must look for the treatment of rebels, at the hands of their old command-But then they must remember that ' rebellion tyrants is obedience to God,' and derive thence consolation under this dispensation.

We cannot but look upon this demonstration as sign of progress. It looks as if there were some left, among politicians, and some willinges to apply the rules of private morality to public fe. It may be the germ of a political party having for its end the purification of the institutions of the country frrom slavery, and planted by men of integnir and of honor. We have no question of the suc as of such a party, as a party. We believe that it would soon sweep all before it in New-England, and ultimately in the Free States, if commenced and carried on with vigor and resolution.

We do not anticipate any actual influence for the sholition of Slavery from such a party; unless it serves as the exodus of its members out of the Egyptian darkness of loyalty to the Constitution. We think the Advertiser is right when it says that the cause of the Young Whigs is hostile to the Constitution and the Union. If carried out to any practical surpose it must become so, -if honestly pushed to its entimate results.

But, if they think they can act politically, unde Constitution, for the abolition of Slavery, in God's name let them make the attempt. We know that they mean what they say, and that their leaders me men of private integrity and personal honor. If my party can do anything, it is such a party as this. We shall watch their progress with interest if not with hope .- q.

THE NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.

count of the recent slave case in New York, taken from the Standard. We are happy to learn that the slave was discharged by Judge Edmonds, on the secend hearing, and that he is now in safety.

Mr. Gay and Mr. Smith deserve the thanks of all larers of freedom for the manner in which they have carried through this matter. And it appears that it would have been carried through much more easily, and much suffering saved to the slave and anxiety to his triends, had the control of it been left entirely in their hands. Messes, White, Jay and McKeon regular counsel of the slave, seem to have done themselves great honor by the manner in which they conducted the case. It is a rare felicity for a profes sional man to connect his name with a case, which must be an historical event in the annals of the struggle for human rights.

It is a marked sign of progress that a slave cannot e reclaimed, even in the great Babylon of American trade, wit hout creating on excitement that shakes it throughout its borders. A few years ago, a coffle of slaves might have been driven down Broadway, (as one actually was down State-street, in this city,) without an emotion being excited, unless in favor of the master. The abolitionists have done something when they have brought about this change.

It is a great event when Slavery sends up one o rictims, as its ambassador, to knock at the doors of Northern Courts of justice, and demand the recogstion of his humanity. It may well rock a metrop ois with strong excitement. These are Anti-Slavery legares which are heard and known of all men, and which force their unwelcome truths upon unwilling minds. It brings the true condition of the nation home in multitudes of minds, which would willingly isin sealed to the knowledge. Here is the slave himself, claimed as a slave, under the Constitution of the United States. It brings Slavery home to men's husiness and bosoms. It is like the death's head at the Egyptian banquet, or the slave chained at the chariot-wheels of the Roman triumph.

And it is a satisfaction to know that the release o the slave was, incidentally, owing to the decision in Prigg case, the purpose of which was to confirm ecure the right of the owner to his escaped tlare. Had it not been for that decision, the inous law of New York, making the chief magistrain of its chief city slave-catcher-in-chief, (and is this case, a willing and a swift one,) would, andoubt edly, have been enforced. That decision is not the es abominable that the very insolence of its claims the paramount authority of Slavery defeats their tion in some cases. Thus the slaveholder have been taken in their own craftiness, and have n into the pit which their own hands have dig

The proceedings of the Middlesex County So ety are received, but too late for this week's paper They shall appear next week.

If We have been requested to state, that the cert of the Hutchinson Family, next Monday, will be their last in this city, for the present.

scole of New Bedford. We trust he will not MR. S. C. PHILLIPS'S LETTER TO PEARSON. LETTER FROM JAMES N. BUFFUM-INTERVIEW In another column will be found the excellent reply of Mr. Phillips to the letter, in the Courier, of FRIEND QUESCY: them good. We do not think another Boston mer-chant will be swift to bring this ignominy upon him acon. They will be compelled to assume a virtue, if they have it not. It is said that the sight of a hawk or a carrion crow nailed to a barn door has a transportation into bondage. I had learned to regreat effect in keeping such obseene fowl in order; gord him as one whom God in his goodness has sent

upon all birds of his feather. are reminded of the testimony borne, in a similar fore him. I had sent my letters of introduct membered at a time, when the conduct of a merchant received with a most cordial welcome. has been bringing diagrace upon the profession,- was much pleased that I had come so far to see himed.-q.

mend the communication of our to express our dissent from the proposition contained in his last sentence. Even Disunion Abolitionists it would be on the dissolution question. can vote for persons holding their own sentiments.

tled by the Constitution and the Laws, and not by the private opinion of the person voting. It is not the exreign capacity, appoints a minister to serve him accumstance of his own mental reservation, or avowed belief, that the person whom he indicates will not holders. consent to serve, does not, in our opinion, affect the character of the legal act of voting.

It appears to us that abolitionists canffot, consistentoffice under the constitution or appoint another to do so, even if he have reason to believe that he will refuse to take the oath. All that he can do, in our opinion, is to stand outside the Constitution and do his best to demolish it .- q.

The Daily Chronotype, a newspaper published in this city by Mr. Elisur Wright, Jr., formerly one of since somewhat notorious from his connection with said he hoped he might meet him once more. and written by the editor of the Standard and not by he was interested. the temporary editor of the Liberator.

motive, without a modest disclaimer .- Q.

at Upton, last week, which has now become almost She has a fine, benevolent expression, very agreea an annual festival. We went up on Tuesday, the 27th ult., and delivered an address on slavery that evening, in the Congregational meeting-house.

The next day the Fair opened, and was held durunfavorable, which interfered greatly, no doubt, with the attendance, and especially from the neighboring towns. Still, there was a goodly collection

of people, especially in the evening.

In the evening, we addressed the people again, in the hall in which the Fair was held, and tried to open to them the doctrine of their responsibilities and deeply interesting visit to Thomas Clarkson. I tion of receiving the most marked attention to our remarks. After the address, the company spent the Others may boast of their visits to the Queen, and

Great disappointment was felt at the absence of our friend James N Buffum, who was expected with which glitters only in a corrupt and perverted public much interest. But the state of his health was such sentiment, and as worth nothing compared with that as to render it imprudent for him to make any exertion | nobility which is the nobility of a great and generous of his voice. His laborious service in England, and soul, laboring not for its own aggrandizement, but the demand which there has been for him, since his re- spending its best energies for the redemption of turn home, has made such a drain upon his strength, and especially on that of his lungs, that he is ordered to take a season of entire rest from public speak. to be seen whether the English people will do theming. We trust that his valuable services will soon selves the honor of erecting some suitable monument

be restored to the cause. it was determined to hold the Fair over Thursday. am not much in favor of such mementoes, except as We were obliged to return home that morning, so they mark the advance of the race, and tell to all comthat we do not know the result of the effort. But ing generations that a step has been made in the whether less or more, we are sure that the indefati- great cause of Christian progress. Let this be as it gable abolitionists of Upton found their reward in may, it needs no monument to preserve the memory

the zeal which prompted it. cause is in few hands; but they are hands in which tions of ransomed men and women shall remembe its best friends may be willing to leave it. There are with gratitude the name of Clarkson, when Napoleons no abolitionists more full of faith and of works than and Wellingtons shall have been forgotten, or ren those of Upton, and their example may well excite bered only as evidence of a dark and corrupt public the just emulation of others,—showing, as it does, how much may be done by a few, in the midst of opposition and discouragement of no common kind,or rather of a kind that is but too common .- q.

TP Simplicity.

Littell's Living Age, No. 121, has an article from the London Spectator, entitled The Anti-Sacry that might succeed, in which the writer says that 'experience has proved that in the West Indies the Negro actually does become a civilized man, with extraordinary facility and rapidity; and urges that the immegration of negroes from Africa should be gacouraged—that efforts should be made to people the castern parts of tropical America with free negroes—and that their intercourse with Africa would naturally civilize that country. Thus he argues, slave holders in Brazil, Cuta, and the United States, might be made to see it for their interest to make use of free instead of enslaved blacks, to do the work of civilization; while the African slave market would be broken up by introducing more civilized habits and a more profitable commerce. Littell's Loving Age, No. 121, has an article from

the miserable Pearson. It says all that could or should be said, and says it well. The merchants of awakened in my mind feelings of no ordinary na-New-England have reason to be proud of their ture. It is but a few months since I visited him at champion. Whether the n ass of them are to be found on the side of Mr. Phillips or of Mr. Pearson, such an example and such words cannot fail to do which seemed to come to me clothed in more than and we should think that the example which has been for the especial purpose of breaking the fetters of made of this poor creature Pearson, and which he has made of himself, must have a wholesome effect more than ordinary power. It seemed to me that I was in the presence of one of the prophets of ou While on the subject of merchants and slavery, we day, and one not inferior to any who have gone be case, a year or two since, by Joseph Ricketson, Esq., day before, with a note informing him of my inten-of New Bedford. A slave had been detected on board a New Bedford ship, and carried back to Nor-ping that, his health permitting, I might have the folk, by the captain, who also sacrificed his cook, a great satisfaction of taking him by the hand, and exree man of color, to rescue himself from harm. Mr. pressing to him my gratitude for his great and suc-Richetson, who was part owner, immediately pub- ceasful labors in the cause of universal freedom. I lished to the world his condemnation of the conduct did not expect to find him in health sufficient to hold of his captain, and declared that he had rather the a lengthened conversation; but I was most agreea ship and cargo should have been furfeited, than that bly disappointed. I was met at the door by the ser this crime should have been committed. It seemed vant, who told me that Mr. Clarkson had been exto us that this worthy act of a son of one of the ear- pecting me all the morning, and was ready to see

liest and truest of Abolitionists, deserves to be re- me. I was soon shown to his chamber, where I was that both sides of the shield might be display- that he was always glad to meet any American aboli tionist, as he regarded them as occupying the most trying position in the great struggle He said I must take a chair by his side, as he had We would recommend the communication of our many questions to ask me. He had prepared a list correspondent W. l. B. to the attention of our readers, of those which he wished me to answer. They especially of those who feel free to vate under the chiefly related to the government of our country, resent Constitution. We feel compelled, however, and our slaveholding Union. He said, that if ever

I was surprised to find him so familiar with th The character of voting, we apprehend to be set- prominent questions which interest the friends of progress and freedom at this time, and especially the question of the Free Church of Scotland, and its alpression of the private opinion of the voter, but the liance with the slaveholders of America. He felt appointment under the Constitution and the laws of grieved that any one should be so blinded by interest public servant to do certain things for him. It is as to form such a compact with men guilty of such an act of sovereignty, whereby the citizen, in his sove- gross violatious of the plainest precept of Christian. ity ; and he trusted Dr. Chalmers would never go cording to the terms of a certain charter, by which down to the grave with such a stain resting upon he has consented to limit his own powers. The cir- his reputation as he had brought upon it, by his attempt to vindicate the Christian character of slave-

He had much to say of George Thompson, as among the most sincere, eloquent and devoted friends of human freedom. I was much gratified to find that his affection, too, for our beloved Garrison was in no wise abated. He said that there was no man that he had a higher regard for than him. He said, . he has been misrepresented and slandered; he has been called an infidel; but that is the fate of all who carry out practically the doctrines of the Savior ;-he has been called odd-but that is because he is a man of genius, and does not follow the multitude.' I told him Mr. Garrison was expected to the Secretaries of the American A. S. Society, and visit England soon, which delighted him much. He

New Organization and Third Party, in the number He was somewhat disappointed that Frederick of the 20th of October, has an article on 'the Streak Douglass was not with me. He said that he regard-Letter,' in reply to one in the National A. S. Stand- ed him as a remarkable man, and hoped he would ard. In this article the editor speaks of the article visit him soon. He spoke with great affection and in the Standard, although it appeared as editorial, interest of Mrs Chapman and her labors, and the and Mr. Gay's name is in the imprint as editor, as if great satisfaction he had in corresponding with one it were the production of 'Mr. Edmund Quincy,' so devoted to the great cause in which he had spent What possible motive he could have for this most his lite. He referred with interest to Judge Jay, and extraordinary misrepresentation we do not know, the pleasure he enjoyed from a visit he paid him and fre not curious to inquire. It is sufficient to some time since, while he was in that country John say for the information of those who do not see the G. Whittier was remembered with kindness, as Standard, that the article in question was editorial, among his friends in this country, in whose welfare

It gave me great pleasure to be with him for the We waited to see whether the Standard would space of two hours, and to hear from a man who had think it worth its while to contradict this false attri- devoted a long life to a cause in which I was in bution of its article to us, thinking one contradiction terested. He expressed his great satisfaction that would be sufficient. But as it has not, it seems due it had been his privilege to labor and toil for the to ourselves to make the necessary correction. We redemption of his fellow-man. 'I am,' said be, certainly regard it as a high compliment to have any 'now eighty-six years of age. Sixty-one years of of Mr. Gay's articles attributed to ue, and especially my life have I devoted to the cause of Emancipation, those in which he dealt with the Chronotype; but, and I can assure you that had I my life to live over although Mr. Gay may well spare us, without recla-mation, the credit of any of his productions, we can-worn myself out. I can be here but a short time; not consent to have it given to us, from whatever but it affords me great satisfaction now, in the evening of my days, to know that I have done something for the poor slave.'

His wife was present. She is a woman having the We had the great satisfaction of attending the Fair appearance of being some what younger than himself. ble in conversation, and seemed to syrapathise with him in all things. As I rose to take my leave of him, he grasped my hand in both of his, and invoked the blessing of God upon me and the cause in which I was engaged. I shall never forget the last words of ing the day and evening. The weather was very that venerable man. 'May God bless you, and make you strong in the holy cause in which your American friends are engaged; and may you live to see the time when not a tyrant shall inha your broad-spread country, or a slave tremble at his

Such is but a faint outline of a short, but to m duties in relation to slavery. We had the gratifica- thought, at the time, that this visit was enough to compensate me for my journey across the Atlantic. rest of the evening together, with much cheerfulness and festivity, till a late hour. their kind reception with England's nobility; but regard my visit to Clarkson higher than any attention ion, however marked, from that tinselled royalty

Clarkson has gone to his rest, and it now remai that shall express to the world their appreciation of In consequence of the weather on Wednesday, his labors, and their high admiration of the man. I of one so good. His memory is safe in the hearts of In Upton, as in all other places, the charge of the all who hate fraud, and despise oppression; and genera tors of the Christian injunction to love our enemies A thousand reflections come crowding upon me, but I must stop : my physician has just come in and says that I must quit writing if I want to get well. My friends will therefore attribute seeming want of inat-

DESEX COUNTY MEETING AT LYNN parterly meeting of the Eases Co. A. S. So turday, Oct. 17th, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M In the absence of the President, Charles L. Re mond, the meeting was called to order by David Merritt of Salem, one of the Vice-Presidents. Buth

Buffum was elected Secretary pro tem Loring Moody, Jer'h B. Sanderson, J. N. Buffu Kenny and Samuel P. Boyce were appointed

The speech of George Thompson in Exeter Hall was read by the Secretary, succeeded by remarks from Loring Moody.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION Met according to adjournment. J. N. Buffum the chair.

Singing. Remarks by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, J. B. Sanderson, Mr. Howland of Brook field, and H. P. Trask, upon the state of the cause generally. An Imprompto, written during this dis cussion by a friend from Ohio, was then read to the meeting, and voted to be added to the records of the

Say! has Freedom's spirit flown From the land it calls its own ! From the land that gave it birth, First to spread its wings o'er earth? Is it dying ?- Is it dead ?-

Have its vital powers fled; That no answer comes at all To the sound of Freedom's call? What's the meaning of this spell That has on the people fell

Why is that free pulse's thrill, That once fluttered, cold and chill ? Brothers ! shall it ever be Thus with Truth and Liberty-Thus with Justice and with Right

Must they grapple still with Might? Must they dwell in darkness, while Tyranny and Craft and Guile Proudly triumph, and the Wrong Walketh like a giant strong ?

Oh! arouse you-rouse to strife Still again the inner life, Wake our dying Freedom fires, Ere the last faint ray expires. Raise the shout and chime the bell,

O'er the strand and o'er the wave, ' Tyrant, loose thy fettered slave!' Less than mighty strength will fail-Less than Truth will ne'er prevail, Less than efforts bold and strong,

Will not crush the power of Wrong Brothers! shall our blood be cold, While the despot's deeds are bold ? Never-never-rouse you, then, Now's the time-be slaves or men

Adjourned to half-past six o'clock. EVENING SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Singing. The following resolutions, presented by the Bus ness Committee, were accepted, and discussed by Loring Moody, Parker Pillsbury, Lewis Ford, and H. P. Trask of Boston.

Resolved, That the recent developments of the haracter of the American Church, furnished by the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, are additional proof of the truth of the charges which abolitionists have brought against it, of being the Bulwark of American Slavery.

Whereas, the Government of this nation,

outraged the laws of society, are guilty of a tithe of the crimes which stain the government and people of this nation; and that this government is a government of pirates and marauders, which ought imme diately to be destroyed.

J. N. Buffum resigning the chair to E. J. Kenny,

Commenced by singing. Remarks by John M.

Spear upon the first resolution, followed by Lewis
Ford on the same subject. Mr. Rogers of Chelsea
spoke of the religion of the present day in comparison with that of former times—lurther remarks by
Wendell Phillips, J. N. Buffum and Parker Pillsbury.

Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock.

At Sand Key, six persons were killed or drowned.

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The same subject with the stone Light House for refuge, the Key being very low. Poor old Capt. Applieby—I knew him very well; he has told me the first horricane would sweep all to destruction, and alse! his prediction is verified.

At Key West the tide was five feet high, and runched to the stone Light House for refuge, the Key being very low. Poor old Capt. Applieby—I knew him very well; he has told me the first horricane would sweep all to destruction, and alse! his prediction is verified.

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sent to the Liberator for publication. Adjourned, sine die.

RUTH BUFFUM, Sec.

NARRATIVE OF A DISTINGUISHED PUGITIVE AMBERSTRURG, Canada, Sept. 2d. Some time since, a young man extremely dejected

and worn out in appearance, called at our house to and worn out in appearance, called at our house to

A mercatile house here has favored us with the
solicit aid, and information relative to employment,
and the means for obtaining a livelihood in Canadalast packet, giving the rates of English postage, He was almost white, nor should we have recognized his African descent but for the slight curl we nized his African descent but for the slight curl we observed in his hair. He was agreeable in person, and we found him unusually intelligept. We assisted him to some articles of clothing, advising him at the same time to seek employment where he might obtain board and attend school. He stated that his skull had been fractured by a wound he had received for every oz or part of an oz above.

in bondage, and so seriously injured as probably to unfit him for close application, and he was on the whole quite distructful of his own abilities to learn. We questioned him ar to the manner and how the wound had been inflicted. He stated that he had been in the hands of several employers, engaged as a coachman, that he was owned by James K. Polk, who inflicted the blow on his head. He was then seven teen years of age; was building fire in the root where his master was sitting; was carrying som-wood, when it fell accidentally upon the ashes with such violence as to throw them upon his newly blacked boot, which so enraged him that he flew into

a passion and seized the poker, with which he gave ch a blow as to render him for a time se ess. The wound was so serious that a physici ed to do by supplying the fracture with some sol iece of silver. In another fit of passion he threw sword at him, leaving an angular shaped just below the knee, which we examined, of three inches in length. And to aggravate the injury, this same James K. Polk, now President of the United States, his mother tells him is his true and veritable father. Some time after, he was sold to another mas er, with whom he remained until the period of his recape from bondage. He is now 21 years of ago. There is a truthfulness and simplicity about his language and appearance which carries irresistible con amounting in our minds to a moral certainty

of the truth of his story.

SARAH A. RICE, among the fugitives

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE THIRTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY

BAZAAR. The undersigned, in announcing their intention to old the 13th National A. S. Bazaar in Fancuil Hall, at the close of the year, feel that they may confidently ask the co-operation of all who love right, liberty and humanity.

If past labor, when almost unaided, has been o successful as recent events prove it to have been, in awakening the consciences, informing the minds, and moving the hearts of the people, what may not be hoped from the union of many in the fulfilment of the same great duty?

The funds raised will be expended as heretofore in sustaining anti-slavery agents and periodicals, and the effect must necessarily be so to act upon the public heart and conscience that the individual, the State, and the nation may be ready in every coming emergency, to abjure all participation in the sin

Ludies intending to take tables are requested to give early notice, that the arrangements of the Hall may be seasonably planned. Donations of money and articles will be gladly received by all the members of the Committee. Information having been already received of the diligence and devotedness of friends in Europe, in the preparation of rare and beautiful articles for the occasion, it only remains for the Committee to hope that their own countrymen and country women will not justify the reproach we bear as a people by being found less high-minded, less just and less humane than their foreign coadju-The cry of a single slave can now arouse our whole State. It is to find a voice for those who are perisbing unheard, the suffering and forgotten millions, for whom there can be no escape but through what of devotedness and fidelity to right may enkindled in the land, that this effort is made. trust we do not ask for aid in vain.

Maria Weston Chapman, Ann T. G. Phillips, Catherine Sargent M. A. W. Johnson, Mary G. Chapman, Susan C. Cabot, Eliza Ler Follen, Caroline Weston, Anna R. Philbrick Sarah B. Shaw, Mary May, Anne Warren Weston, Maria Lowell, Sarah H. Southwick, Henrietta Sargent, Frances Mary Robbins, Louisa Loring, Hannah Tufts,

Mary Young, Harriet M. Jackson Evelina Smith, Eliza F. Merria Mary Willey, Marian Curtis, Ann R. Bramhall, Lydia Parker, Harriett T. White.

TERRIBLE STORM. Fifty Lives Lost-Key West in Ruins-Light Hous Gone.

The New Orleans Picayone of the 23d inst., says Whereas, the Government of this nation, with malice aforethought, has conceived and undertaken the conquest of Mexico, for the purpose of giving strength and perpetuity to the accuraed system of slavery, and is now prosecuting the war against that republic with savage barbarity, and annexing State after State in view of this object; and

Whereas the people welcome with demonstrations of joy the intelligence of every successful attempt to murder and ros the Mexicans—Therefore, Resolved, that no gang of freebooters, whose depredations have outraged the laws of society, are guilty of a tithe The light-house and dwelling-house attached, were 000. The loss of life is very great. A great many persons were killed and drowned by falling buildings. The light-house and dwelling-house attached, were destroyed, and 14 souls perished in these buildings. The Sand Key light-house is gone, and the buildings. ople in them. U. S. brig Perry ran ashore, but it is tho

all the hands were saved.

J. N. Buffour resigning the chair to E. J. Kenny, made some remarks upon the state of funds.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M.

Sunday Morsing Session.

Singing. The resolutions under consideration last evening were read and discussed by Lewis Ford, and Parker Pillsbury. A resolution and memorial to Congress were presented by G. W. Mellen of Boston, which were both rejected. Remarks upon the same by Wendell Phillips.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Arternoon Session.

Commenced by singing. Remarks by John M. fell.

At key West the tide was five feet high, and running 6 miles an hour through the centre of the town. The cityrens field to the back part of the town, which is rather higher than the rest, into the bushes—laid down and beld on, expecting every moment the waves would reach them. Parents were separated from their thildren, husbands from their wives, and all was contained by Loring and passed by an unanimous vote;

Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of that untiring friend of humanity, Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, who has labored unceasingly for the last tea years, not only for the abolition of chattel slavery, but for the elevation of all mankind, morally and physically, and that we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family and friends in their affliction.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Liberator for publication.

At Key West the tide was five feet high, and running 6 miles an hour through the centre of the town. The cityrens field to the back part of the town, which is rather higher than the rest, into the bushes—laid down and beld on, expecting every moment the waves would reach them. Parents were separated from their thicken, husbands from their wives, and all was contained beach would have covered the now desolate remains of Key West. The occupants of the Marine Hospital were expecting every moment to go into eternity. A large stone building, surrounded by five feet of water running by six miles an hour, cut he town, which is rather higher than the rest, into the town, which is rather higher than the rest, into the town, which is rather higher than the rest, into the bushes—laid down and beld on, expecting every moment the waves would reach them. Parents were separated from their wives, and all was contusion, terror and dismay. The island trembled to its very centre. A few hours more and s white sand from their wives, and all was contusion, terror and dismay. The island trembled to its very centre. A few hours more and s white sand from their wives, and all was contusion, terr

ed or blown down.

The public buildings at the Fort, as well as the whatves are all gone, and the Fort is itself a mass of ruins. It is estimated that the Government alone will lose at least \$200,000 by the horricane.

The streets and roads are impassable, being filled up with lumber and the ruins of the fallen houses.

ENGLISH POSTAGE.

'Inland Letters .- From and to any place in

To and from Canada.—On letters to and from Canada, the postage is computed as above, but at 1s 2d instead of 1s. By Merchant Ships.—On letters by merchant a the postage is computed as above, but at 8d in of 1s.

of is.

On newspapers, in all vessels, 2d each.

Pamphlets and all printed documents other than
newspapers are charged the same as letters, bu
hese are seldem taken from the post office.

The foreign rate is the same to or from any par of the United Kingdom.

Merchant ships are allowed to put up bags at their port of departure, for the receipt of letters and par-cels, without the intervention of the post office.

Directions.-Letters and orders should be ounces. For instance, three sheets of a will weigh under half ar ounce, and in will be charged but Is or 8d, each.'—Boing Post.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION

onvention of the friends of Freedom, in Barn-County, will be held at the Methodist meeting-in South Harwick, on Wednesday the 18th of he following day. All persons, without dis-n of sect or party, are cordially invited to at-

The slave-power of this nation is now ravaging the plains, and seeking the towns and cities of our sister Republic for the purpose of extending its infernal reign over that region. Let all those who loathe ra-pine and abhor blood come to this meeting, and give voice against it. rker Pillsbury, Loring Moody, and other devoted friends of the cause from

General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Societ

BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIE-

BRISTOL COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The next meeting of the abolitionists of Bristol County will be held at New Bedford, on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 14th and 15th, at which it is proposed to re-organise the old, or form a new Bristol County Anti-Slavery Society.

William Lloyd Garreison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pilishury, Charles Lenox Remond, William A. White, Edmund Quincy, and other devoted friends of the cause are expected to be present. As subjects of transcendent importance to the whole people will be discussed, all are earnestly invited to to attend Per. order, LORING MOODY, Gen. Ag t Mass. A, S. Society.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES Parker Pillsbury will lecture on Slavery in Worcester, on Sunday, November 8. New Bedford, Saturday, "14. Harwich, Wed'y and Thurs'y," 18&19.

One of the objects of these visits is, to obtain sub-scribers for the Liberator. All who wish to see this pioneer sheet in the cause of freedom sustained, will be glad to give him every assistance in their power. L. MOODY, General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
The eleventh annual meeting of the Rhole-island
Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of
Providence, commencing on Wednesday, November
11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continus in session two or three days. Several interesting speakers are expected from abroad. We cordially invite the people of all seets, parties and professions to meet with us, and help do something for
the overthrow of slavery. When a man can be kidnapped in the public streets of the largest city in
New England and forced into slavery, it is high time
that we all unite in serious and earnest advocacy of that we all unite in serious and earnest advocacy of the rights of man. We do not ask that every one should agree with us in all the measures we pursue, but we do ask that all should show a and determined opposition to slavery.

In behalf of the Rhode-Island Anti-Slavery So

JOHN BROWN, President. AMARANCY PAINE, Secretary. Providence, Oct. 17th, 1846.

PEACE CONVENTION.

PEACE CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of Psace will be held in Mechanic's Hall in the city of Providence, on Thursday, Nov. 12th at 10 o'clock, A. M. Samuel E. Cours, J. P. Blanchard, Adin Ballou, M. G. Thomas, B. D. Peck, and other gentlemen from abroad, are expected to be present. The following Question, referred from the Annual meeting of the R. I. Peace Society, will be before the Convention:

What are the present obstacles to the progress of Peace principles in this country. Prace principles in this country. Prov., Oct. 20.

TWO CHILDREN OF COLOR TO BE GIVEN

A boy seven years of age and a girl of four. Homes in the country to be preferred. Good references required. Enquire at 322 Washington street, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2, P. M. A line dropped in the box at the above place, post paid, directed to N. S. R., will have immediate attention.

ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE TICKETS OF MENBERSHIP

May be obtained at 25 Cornhill: price 25c. Friends from the country wishing tickets, to constitute themselves and any of their friends members of the League may obtain them by remitting the marey and names with the residence of each, to the subscriber, when the Tickets, properly filled up, will be forwarded to them by mail. ROB'T F. WALLCUT, 25 Cornhill.

ROB'T F. WALLCUT, 25 Cornhill.

N. B. The Anti-Slavery League is an Association formed in London, of which George Thompson, Esq. is President, and which is intended to include all, in all parts of the world, who can adopt the PRINCE rue of the League, which is thus expressed on the Ticket: Slaveholding under all co

ces. is a heinous sin, and ought to be immediately

VOICES OF THE TRUE HEARTED. Just received and for sale at 21 Corabilt, up stairs. NUMBERS, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of this interesting work. Price 25 cts. for the four number.

DENTAL SURGERY

THE subscriber would invite particular attention to this advertisement, which he thinks may claim a place among the late improvements in Dentistry-He engages that the compensation for every description of Dental Work, from the insertion of one Tools to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be to one half the amount charged by others, and stateder, and the coat of construction. He arrees, further one half the amount charged by others, sud stateder, be only the cost of construction. He agrees, further that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the work, should the same prove to be inferior to any done in this city, or not be satisfactory to the patient, the money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that he has permission to refer to Ladies and Gontlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Dental Operations have been performed, and may remark that he has had several years experience in the business, having been employed in the Dental Establishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having made all the Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hitchcock's, (excepting that made by students,) for two and a half years—also the entire direction and making of two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey,), and one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, which received a premium. J. GUNN, Sengron Destist,

115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBURY) STREET,

NEW BOOK I mount in JUST RECEIVED.

MR. Prince's Lectures on the Bible. The author Mays in his Preface, 'Whence have emanated the various writings of the Bible? Through what vicissitudes have they passed since the time of their composition? This volume is intended to embody all the materially important information that can be obtained on these points, accompanied with various inquiries and observations; and it is believed to be somewhat unique in its plan and arrangement. He also remarks that 'however emphatically his book may be pronounced a contraband article, at the various Theological Custom Houses, he hopes there are some who will candidly receives and examine it. Per sale by Bela Marah, No. 25 Cornhill. Price \$1.40.

CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS G. SHE 257, WASHINGTON-STREET,

FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howland's farge

Silk and Shawl store, in the new stone building just erected.

No pains or expense will be spared to make these Rooms the most Genteel and Fashionable o any in the city, and to secure the most competent skill in every thing appertaining to the business.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves, being assured that whatever comes from this Establishment will be executed in the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases, or

OF PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER

Why dost thou turn with such loathing, From the grave's brink? Boft is the depth of its shadow) See thou, and mark; Peaceful the bed now preparing In the chill dark ! Here the wild sea of life's tumult Ceaseth to roar; Here the vain fever of loving Vexeth no more; Here, shall no sound of reproaches

Filling the heart with hot aching, Trouble the dead ! Here are no partings-no leaving Friends dearly joined;

Bitterly said,

Here is no sobbing and moaning Borne on the wind; Here shall no hope, fondly cherished, Crumble away; Calm in its white shroud, and painless, Lies the still clay, Though all the schemes it was planning

On the high earth, Wrecked, ere the hour of fulfilment, Die in their birth !

Come! with what thought dost thou linger: Hast not thou tried All the world's promising pleasures? Which doth abide Which of them blest thy attainment? Water on sand Wild flowers, whose stalks have been broken By a child's hand? Which of them failed thee not always When most desired; Mocking with unsought fruition When the heart tired!

Were not the loved of thy kindred Laid in the dust? Did not thy foes and oppressors Rise and grow proud? While the heads sank of thy kind ones, Humbled and bowed? Why wouldst thou mournfully linger In a bad world? Bark, which the storm-blast hath beaten.

Hath not the friend of thy bosom Broken his trust?

Get thy sail furled ! Come ! thou shalt know the deep quiet Yearned for in vain, When thou wert maddened with striving, Weary of pain.

Come! thou shalt meet all thy dear ones, Lost long ago, In the old days, when their dying

Wrung thee with wo! Earth-for thy burial, lorn one-Opens her breast; Deeply thy bed hath been hollowed, Come to thy rest!

> NEVER FEAR BY GOODWIN BARNBY.

Though the clouds are black as night, Though the lightning 's deadly bright, Though the thunderbolt is red, Though the shaft of death is sped, God is perfect overhead-Never fear !

Though the tyrant's axe is bright, Though the black block is in sight, Though a foeman is each knave, Though a coward is each slave, God is with the freeman brave-

Though the bigot's curses raise, Though the martyr's fagots blaze, Though they strive to cripple youth, Though they treat good deeds with ruth, God is ever with the truth-Never fear !

Though the storm-god flaps his wings, Though the tempest death-song sings, In the clouds are blue specks fair, Through the dark boughs blows an air, God is present everywhere-Never fear !

In the range of English fugitive poetry few piece are to be met with of deeper pathos or more tender feeling than the following, by Alaric Watts. It breathes the very soul of devoted affection:—

FOR EVER THINE For ever thine, whate'er this heart betide, For ever thine, where'er our lot be cast-Fate, that may rob us of all wealth beside, Shall leave us love till life itself be past

The world may wrong us-we will brave its hate; False friends may change, and falser hopes decline Tho' bowed by cankering care we'll smile at fate, Since thou art mine, beloved, and I am thine !

Forever thine-when circling years have spread Time's snowy blossoms o'er thy placid brow; When youth's rich glow, its purple light is fled, And lilies bloom where roses flourish now.

Say, shall I love the fading beauty less, Whose spring-tide radiance has been wholly mine No! come what will, thy steadfast truth I'll bless-In youth, in age, thine own, forever thine!

For ever thine, at evening's dewy hour, When gentle hearts to tenderest thoughts incline When balmest odors from each closing flower

Are breathing round me-thine, forever thine For ever thine ! amid the boisterous crowd When the jest sparkles with the sparkling wine, I may not name thy gentle name aloud,

But drink to thee in thought-for ever thine ! I would not, sweet, profane that silvery sound : The depths of love could such rude hearts divine Let the loud laughter peal, the toast go round,

My thoughts, my thoughts are thine, forever thine ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD. A child's death was never more sweetly mourned

than in these lines by R. B. Sheridan :---In some rude spot, where vulgar herbage grows, If chance a violet rear its purple head, The careful gard'ner moves it ere it blows, To thrive and flourish in a nobler bed. Such was thy fate, dear child, Thy opening such ! Pre-eminence in early bloom was shown, For earth too good, perhaps,

Heaven saw and early marked thee for its own!

REFORMATORY. From the Dublin Nation.

JAMES HAUGHTON, ESQ.

The proceedings in Conciliation Hall in respect to Mr. Haughton have excited universal regret, mixed with stronger and bitterer feelings. Mr. Haughton is the man in all Ireland whom we would most certainly have named, had we been asked, any time within the last five years, to specify an undoubted believer in moral force. During that period he has written many letters to the Nation, remonstrating against what he described as our exciting appeals to the people; and the article entitled 'The Morality of War,' prosecuted in the State Trials, was written in reply to a letter which Mr. Haughton brought to us from his friend, Mr. Shackleton. He has also remonstrated personally in the same strain, over and over sgain. In fact, his name is almost as intimately connected with 'peace principles' as Father Matthew's with temperance. It will be seen by the proceedings of the Association, on account of the suppression of a Monday last, that he has ceased to be a member of the Association, on account of the suppression of a letter which he desired to have read to the meeting; and that Mr. John O'Connell excused this suppression on the ground of the danger of physical force doctrines. Mr. Haughton, in the following very temperate letter, explains that he did not say, and could not, in accordance with his principles have said, one word in favor of war, but simply in favor of free opinion; and that, in fact, his letter was suppressed because it offered some slight testimony in favor of the seceders. Mr. Ray's note, informing him that the Association 'Cannot renew ng him that the Association 'cannot renew' single letter or resolution can be procured on the other side, is very painful and humiliating to true Repealers:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PREEMAN. 35 Eccles-street, 15th Sept., 1846.

To THE EDITOR OF THE PREMAN.

36 Eccles-street, 15th Sept., 1846.

Dear Six:

As the public may very reasonably infer from the perusal of my sincerely respected friend, John O'Connell's speech in Conciliation Hall, yesterday, that I am an advocate for the use of physical force, and a favorer of the discussion of that question in the Repeal Association, I beg you will be so kind as to publish the two letters I now send you; these with the letter read by my friend yesterday, being the entire correspondence between Mr. Ray and myself, will place my opinions fairly before the public. I may not have succeeded in expressing my disapproval of physical force in language sufficiently plain. My friend, whom I beg to thank very heartily for his kind expressions in my behalf, seems to have mistaken my meaning, so that perhaps my language was not sufficiently explicit; but the public will judge for themselves, when they see the entire correspondence. If any parties were so unwise as to advocate a resort to physical force for the purpose of obtaining a repeal of the Union, and that the Association affirmed, by its vote, such an unlawful doctrine, then, indeed, should its members be amenable to punishment. But if the Association repudiated such a doctrine, as I have no doubt they would do by an overwhelming, if not a unanimous vote, I should hope no mischief to the Association would accrue. But it is not necessary to discuss that point, as the question could not arise, for the chairman would at once, as a matter of course, prevent the discussion, on the ground that it was opposed to the fundamental rules of the Association. The gentlemen who have been amatter of course, prevent the discussion, on the ground that it was opposed to the fundamental rules of the Association. The gentlemen who have been expelled, deny that they introduced this question into our Hall, and in the letters of some of them I have seen a full acknowledgment of their adherence to the rule, that the Repeal of the Union was only to be sought for by peacefu

To the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal As-

GENTLENEN—I deeply regret having to address you on the present occasion, but a strong sense of duty impels me to protest against some of the recent proceedings of the Association, which appear to me not only calculated to destroy our hopes of a Repeal of the Union, but to strike a blow at that true freedom and manly independence which we should desire to see universally diffused—I allude to the expulsion of the 'Young Ireland' members of our body from amongst us. I think expulsion is an extreme measure, only justifiable in cases of deep immorality, or where outrageous attempts are made to destroy the constitution of the Association. The Young Ireland party are not fairly chargeable with these crimes, unless they are, in common with too many of the 'Old Ireland' party, guilty of the immorality of using intoxicating drinks which is a sin before God and man. I must, therefore, protest against the treatment they have received, and I entreat the Association to retrace the steps they have taken against them by declaring them entitled to all the honors of the Association, so long as they observe its rules, and do not voluntarily withdraw themselves from our soci ety. I am for intellectual as well as physical freedom to the fullest extent.

It is hardly needful for me to say that I entirely disapprove of the warlike temper of the Young Ireland party, and that I regret and altogether repudiate the tone of defance 50 frequently apparent in their organ, the Nation. But there is a manliness about the men, and an independence in the journal, which must command respect. Besides, I do not GENTLEMEN-I deeply regret having to address

about the men, and an independence in the journal, which must command respect. Besides, I do not think the Old Ireland party are so guiltless respecting the matter of physical force, or the inculcation of hostile feeling as to be warranted in visiting with se vere censure their young and enthusiastic oppo-

pare censure their young and enthusiastic opponents.

It is the fundamental rule of our Association that our object—the repeal of a union degrading to us as a people—shall only be sought after by legal, by moral, and by peaceful means. I could not otherwise he a member of it, for I repudiate all war and all preparation for war, and it seems to me equally inconsistent with our fundamental rule to allude to the prospect of a Repeal of the Union by force of arms, or to speak in laudatory terms of bloody victories gained by our soldiers in other lands. Moral power has nothing to do with such matters. It teaches men to seek the attainment of just and righteous ends by means which are purely moral and peaceful—by calling into action man's intellectual resources, by defined the resources, by defined the resources, by defined the resources, by defined the resources of the substant there is much of correction, it is the land taking the place of the progretic first the resources.

ing into action man's intellectual resources, by developing the Christian character, and by telling all men that they should 'learn war no more.'

While I conceive that Young Ireland is hot-headed and needs control, in order to guard us against the horrors of civil war, I am yet of opinion that Old Ireland is not entitled to deal harshly with it, much less expel it from our Association. I therefore hope this hasty decision will be expunged from our records, and that henceforth unlimited freedom of thought and that benefited unlimited freedom of thought and expression shall be encouraged. Let reason and argument alone be brought to combat error or folly, and the calm and solemn rote of the general body, and not the opinions or actions of individual members, be the exponent of our principles and our feel-

I respectfully offer these sentiments to the com mittee, and I do hope that the Young Ireland party will be distinctly told that, so long as they adhere to the fundamental rules of the Association, they shall be always welcome to its deliberations.

in, gentlemen and friends, Yours faithfully, JAS. HAUGHTON. JAS. HAUGHTON.

P. S.—I shall be glad to be favored with your reply to this communication at your earliest convenience. I deem this the most respectful means I can adopt of laying my sentiments before the Association.

Loyal National Repeal Association, Corn Exchange Rooms, Dublin, Sept. 10, 1846.

My Dran Sin:
Your letter of this day has been laid before the committee, who desire me to respectfully inform you that they cannot renew a subject which has been concluded after lengthened debates, and for reasons which they consider entirely decisive in favor of the course the Association has felt itself imperatively called on to adopt.

I remain, my dear sir, yours sincerely,
T. M. RAY. My DEAR SIR

James Haughton, Esq., 35 Eccles-street.

35 Eccles-street, 11th Sept., 1846. I am favored with your letter of the 10th, and I am favored with your letter of the 10th, and I have read it with some surprise. You say that the matter I have referred to was 'concluded after lengthened debates.' I am not aware that it was debated; land I only knew that from reading the proceedings in Conciliation Hall of last Monday, and the correspondence I saw in some of the papers between you and some gentlemen of the Young Ireland party.

I have been a member of the Association, I believe, since its formation. I fondly honed it would ever be

I have been a member of the Association, I believe, since its formation. I fondly hoped it would ever be the nurse of freedom and the freest discussion, and I now see with deep regret, that it has attempted to crush opponents who have not, as I can judge, exceeded the limits of fair controversy, or broken through any of the rules of the Association. I am

therefore reluctantly obliged to

have acted in opposition, and, in deing so, to have acted unjustly; and I beg now to tunder my resignation of memberseip in it.

I repeat that I have no sympathy with the warlike feelings of the Young Ireland party, but I think their trors should be combated by argument in and no expulsion from, the body with which they were consisted.

nected.

It seems to me that the only liberty which is truly usluable has been deeply injured by such a proceeding, and I feel constrained to enter my humble protest against the course pursued.

Will you have the goodness to read this correspondence at the next meeting of the Association?

I remain, my respected friend, you're sincerely,

JAS. HAUGHTON.

To T. M. Ray, Esq.

From the Prisoner's Priend. LETTERS

Addressed to the Committee of the Convention held in Boston on the 22d ult. to consider the Treatment of Criminals.

NEW-YORE, 10th mo. 20th, 1846.

NEW-YORE, 10th mo. 20th, 1846.

Dear Friends:
Your kind invitation to be present at a public meeting to be held in Boston on the 22d instant, in relation to the Reformation of Criminals, was duly received. Be assured it would give me much pleasure to be with you on the deeply interesting occasion; but it is, at the present time, impracticable. I shall sympathize with you, and you have my fervent desires for your success in the cause of humanity in which you have engaged.

It is surprising that the cause of the discharged convict should have been so long neglected. In proportion as the benigh and benevolent principles of the gospel are suffered to prevail in the human heart, will it become alive to the sufferings of our fellow-men. It is cause of gratitude and thankfulnes to our heavenly Father, that many of our most distinguished citzens—some filling high and responsible offices under the government—devote their time and talents in these works of benevolence. The spirit of revengeful and vindictive punishments is fast receding from public opinion, and that of kindness is taking its place. Many interesting cases have occurred with us, affording encouragment to persevere in our labor. May He, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, fording encouragment to persevere in our labor May He, in whose hands are the hearts of all men May rie, in whose hands are the hearts of all men, so influence you and many more, that you persevere in this work of righteousnesss, well knowing that it is always attended with the reward of sweet peace, which the world can neither give

nor take away.

I am respectfully your affectionate friend, ISAAC T. HOPPER. Messes. Walter Channing, &c.

Very good! A hopeful clergyman!

DANVERS, 21st, Oct., 1846. GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to be present at your public meeting. I thank you for sending to me, and though I am unable to attend, I feel the deepest interest in your success. You are now doing what has been too long left undone. You are giving the Pulpit a good example, which I hope it will follow, for its own and others' sake too. I have been for some time carefully studying the movements of the different reforms of the day, and am convinced that in them is the highest form, yes, and reality too, of the Christian religion. 'He's true to God, who's true to man, and this truthfulness toward man, I have scarcely ever found in any sermons or prayers of any denomination. We have no Good Samaritan Church were no Good Samaritan denomination. We have no Good Samaritan Church, yet, unless you, reformers, deserve that itide. You ask me for a few words of encouragement; and I do owe them to you las a just debt; for you have often encouraged me—yet what can I say, except that you have my truest fellowship and my earnest co-operation in your holy work; a most holy work; for it is to make practical, the intensity the only thing in this practical age. Christianity, the only thing in this practical age that is not so. The pulpit is not doing this—the press is not—nor are politicians. It is left for you, reformers. God helps you in your good work. Is

not this encouragement?
With much respect and gratitude,
I am, Gentlemen, Yours, FRANK P. APPLETON.
To the Editors of the Prisoner's Friend.

Cox, writing from the Temperance Convention in London, states a painful and disgraceful fact: 'The clergy, the ministers of religion, here, of all-denominations, in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland are, as a rule, behind the age, draggers instead of leaders in this grand national reform.—Those of them who love the cause, and lead their influence and their example to its furtherance are influence and their example to its furtherance, are the few and not the many, the exceptions and the few and not the many, the exceptions and not the ordinaries—just as it is not in America. This is, I think, very bad and disgraceful, and heavy will be their account in the end, except they repent. They see the black rot of drunkenness raging among their flocks, and while they denounce it in the pulpit, occasionally and feebly, they sanction the process by their example, the very and the only process by which the mortal pestilence can either advance or exist at all. The dissenters, however, appear, mure than the others to favor the

PARENTAL GOVERNMENT.

'In most instances corporeal severity is unnecessary—scarcely ever, if there be a rational, uniform, affectionate and firm system of parental government. When there is much of correction, it is the hand taking the place of the judgment; it is the temper supplying the place of the reflection; it is haste taking the place of patience; it is doing what requires no thought, in preference to a sober and protracted inquiry. How can I reclaim my child om his waywardness, and bring out the better palities of the mind and heart? And let it not be

qualities of the mind and heart? And let it not be forgotten that coporeal severity generally fails of its purpose. The most turbulent and unruly children you can find any where, are those who are beaten most frequently and most unmercifully.

'I grant that in the age of Solomon, when the vast multitude of human beings could neither read nor write, and of course there was but little just thinking—the hand was necessary in maintaining order and authority. It supplied the place of reason and argument to those who were incapable of exercising either. But another—a better rod has been discovered—one better adapted to the present state of society. I mean the rod of moral power. In other words, parents and teachers now feet the In other words, parents and teachers now feel the importance of governing their children and scholars, more by touching their mind than their bodies. They now exercise authority by instructing their children—by creating a good family opinion, as to children—by creating a good family opinion, as to what is proper or improper, right or wrong, and especially by enlightening the individual conscience, and by training up to the right habits. This is the most effective and elevating kind ef discipline. It is astonishing how many generations have passed away, without any other thought than that evil tempers and refractoriness were to be rooted out by lacerating and bruising the bodies of children, rather than by informing their minds and consciences.

FIRST SIGHT OF A SLAVE. Seven hours of railway and steamboat conveyance carried me to Baltimore. In entering Maryland, the day's journey was rendered memorable to me, but it was a very natural occurrence. At the last stopping place before arriving at the town, I saw a sight which filled me with a new and strange emotion—I saw a being which not one among thousands of our English people has ever seen. He walked, he spoke, he was tall and erect, with active limbs, and shape of fair proportions. He was made in God's own image, but he was a slave! Poorly, scarcely decently clad, he lated actried a load of peaches to the station, which little negro boys sold in baskets to the passers. He stood beside it directing the sale, between whites staring at us with a stopid gaze. He had the receding forehead, coarse neck and thick lips, the symptoms or effects of the merely animal instincts and intelligence. His complexion was very black, black as the cloud banging over the land of his captivity, black as the sin of its accursed it w. French Traveller. FIRST SIGHT OF A SLAVE. Seven hours of railway

a grocery store to supply working men at wholesale prices. Its originators and others who form
the association pay \$3 each as a first fee, and
then 25 cents per mouth as a regular subcription.
They then guaranty to each member \$3 a weel
in case of illness, investing the common fund it
Groceries, allowing the members only to purchas
articles almost at cost. The Society saves the
profits of the retailer, buying the stock at whole
sale prices and selling at a trifling advance. Thi
Boston Association may be termed the Parent So
ciety. It has branches already established in som
of the near towns, and number about 200 mem
bers. The store is open on the afternoous an
evenings of Wednesdays and Saturdays, and it
plan certainly is both novel and useful. The as
sociation is called the Workingmen's Protectiv
Union.—Boston Transcript..

MISCELLANY:

From the Harbinger.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1847.

This is a jewell of an Almanac. Even the democrat will bear with its strong whig doctrines, for the sake of the copious statistical and political infermation with which it is crowded. It cannot fail to circulathe widely and to be highly popular. We copy from the last page a piquant illustration of a 'new way to pay old debts.'

Can Abolitionists Vote?

Archie Moore, or the Slave;
Brotherhood of Thieves, Slaveholder's Religion, Narrative of Frederick Douglass, " " Jonathan Walker, Liberty Cap, Adin Ballou on Christian Non-Resistance, Fisher's History of the Sabbath. THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1847.

A PECULIARLY RICH CORRESPONDENCE. publish the following as an illustration of the philosophy of letter writing. Major McCalla, it will be seen, is positive, pointed, and sententious. Captain Tobin is cancid, discursive, and didactic. The whole, if not trenching on the sublime, belongs at least to the beautiful.

least to the beautiful.

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, }

2d Auditor's Office, July 31, 1846. }

Sir: You are charged on the books of this office with a 1825, the value of the clothing and blankets furnished for the use of your Company, and for which you will be held accontable. In order to relieve yourself from this accountability, you will enter on your first Muster Roll all articles of clothing and blankets issued to the men under your command, and request the Paymaster to deduct the several amounts from their first payment.

You are also held accountable for the camp and garrison equipage received for your Company, until turned over to a U. S. Quartermaster.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. M. McCALLA, 2d Auditor.

Capt. G. H. Tonis,
Washington Regt. La. Vol.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. }
2d Anditor's Office, Aug. 8, 1846. }
Sir: By a decision of the Hon. the Secretary of War, each soldier under your command is entitled to six month's clothing, to the amount of \$21; all over that they are to be charged with. There will be other charges of which you will be informed by this Office. You will please consider this letter your guide, in addition to the one you received from me on the 31st ult.

Very respectfully,
JNO. M. McCALLA, 2d Auditor.
Capt. G. H. Tosis, La. Vol.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1846.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two favors from you, one dated 31st July, the other 8th August. I can only answer by a yarn.

A countryman of mine was once indulging in the very intellectual occupation of sucking fresh eggs raw and reading a newspaper. By some mischance he contrived to bolt a live chicken. The poor bird chirruped as it went down his throat, and he very politely observed.—'By the powers, my friend, you spoke too late.'

I can only say, Sir, that your favors have reached me too late. They have been chasing me through the Mexican post-offices; that is, to express myself more clearly, when I received them, they (the letters) were down in Mexico, and I was up here, and when I did't receive them, they were up here and I was down there.

I did't receive them, they were up here and I was down there.

The fact is, that most of my men have been paid off, and are now scattered to the four quarters of the globe. They were mostly sailors, as I was myself. From them (if there be charges) nothing can be expected. The camp and garrison equipage has been turned over to the proper officers, with the exception of sundry axes smashed and placed horse du combat in chopping down those amiable chapporals on the banks of the Rio Grande. I expect, also, the camp kettles and pans—many of which were used in reasting, boiling, stewing, and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to apeak of the slow renizon, which some are ill-natured enough to call

A law has been promulgated providing for the strengthen.

CURIOUS TIMEPIECE.—In one of the most fashienable resorts in Paris is a cannon loaded and primed, and so placed that the focus of a burning glass falls upon the powder precisely at 12 o'clock; of course every pleasant day the hour of noon is indicated by the firing of the cannon. On every such day a crowd gathers round it to watch the progress of the sun spot, and the manner in which the motion of the earth on its axis is made to fire off artillery.

Aug. 25 bm.

COME AND SEE!

NEW and Second hand Clothing Store, No. 56 Union-st., where you can get all kinds of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, or Hats, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Cash advanced on all kinds of goods. Old Clothing taken in exchange for new.

JOHN WRIGHT.

MACON B. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE 69 CORNELL,
BOSTON.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL,
orney and Counsellor at Law, and Soliciter
Chancery,
FRANKLIN, PORTAGE Co., ONIO.
RACTISES in the courts of Portage and adjoi
ing counties. Collections promptly attended to
the No. 5 Bridge street, second story.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. THE Depository of the American Peace Societ is at No. 21; Court-square, Boston, third floothe Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Peace ablications, may always be obtained there.

J. P. BLANCHARD, eptf Treasurer, and Mulionary Ages

OUND VOLUMES OF THE LIBERATOR.

UMBERS two, three, and four can be obtained
for a reasonable price by an application at 25 Corn-

VALUABLE BOOKS

Madison Papers,

Also just received-American A. S. Almanae for 1847. Price, \$3,00 pe hundred; 50 cts. per doz.
ROB'T F. WALLCUT, Agent.

CHASE'S

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS 257, WASHINGTON-STREET,

FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howland's la Silk and Shawl store, in the new stone building just exected.

NO pains or expense will be spared to make these Rooms the most Genteel and Fashionable o any in the city, and to secure the most competent skill in every thing appertaining to the business.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves, being assured that whatever comes from this Establishment will be executed in the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

no charge.

TP PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER

VALUABLE BOOKS.

DELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill, has for sale, The Brountain Minstrel; or Teetotaller's New Song Book, calculated to be used at Temperance Meetings, Pic Nics, &c. By F. M. Adlington. Price 121-3 cts. Narratives of the sufferings of Lewis and Milton. Clarke among the Slaveholders of Kentucky.

The complete Phonographic Class Book. 0 37 1-2 The Phonotypic Reader. 0 25 The Phonotypic Reader. 0 12 1-2 The Mysteries of Tobacco. 0 37 1-2 Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and applied, 34th Edition enlarged. By O. S. Fowler. 1 00 Love and Parentage. By O. S. Fowler. 0 25 The Phinosophy of the Water Cure. 0 6 1-4 Lysander Spooner's excellent work on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery. 0 25 Mr. Spooner's work on Poverty—its illegal Causes and legal Cure. 0 25 The Water Cure for Debilitated Young Men—addressed to Fathers as well as Sons. Translated from the German of Christian Ritter, M. D., with notes critical and explanatory, by Dr. Alcott. 0 20 Mr. Sumer's Fourth of Joly Oration on the True Grandeur of Nations. 0 25 Mrs. Childs' Letters from New York. 0 75 Mrs. Childs' Letters from New York VALUABLE BOOKS.

MECHANICAL AND DENTAL SURGERY. TEETH AT COST, UNTIL JAN. 1, 1847

on the banks of the Rio Grande. I expect, also, the camp kettles and pans—many of which were used in teasting, boiling, stewing, and frying our pork and beans, bacon and fresh beef, not to speck of the slower excision, which some are ill-natured enough to call Mexican beef—(may the Lord forgive them.)

For my own responsibility in the matter, I regret (more on Unele Sam's account than on my own,) that I am not worth a Continental dime. I have been not only pair, but I believe overpaid, by about with the paymasters, but they assured me that they made no matskaw (Bank Tellers sometimes asy the same.) I considered their feelings and indulged them. However, I made a good use of the money. I gave it to the sick and unpaid soldiers.

Most of the other capitains are in the same fix with myself (harring the overpay) about responsibility, and vice to my spelle as an answer.

Most of the other capitains are in the same fix with myself (harring the overpay) about responsibility, and vice to my spelle as an answer.

I cause I have nobody to correspond with, and yet I am not the care of Major General John L. Lewis, N. O. I seldong so the Peut Office, he cause I have nobody to correspond with, and yet I am not the man who never had father nor mother, but was 'won in a raffic.

John M. McCalla, 2d Auditor.

P. S. I don't know whether to sign myself Captain, ex-Captain, or late Captain. I ness a Captain.

Later from Hayti.—By the bark Heela, Captain Scott, the Journal of Commerce has received Port as Prince papers of Sept. 27, with twelve days later intelligence.

The train of measures set in operation by the President for the union of the whole leaked under a compensation are both references. The expenses of the Republic, President kineded the receivable process of stoppion, which will result in equaling the extension of measures is in gradual process of stoppion, which will result in equaling the extension of measures is in gradual process of stoppion, which will result in equaling the extension of measures is in gradual pro Office, No. 206, opposite No. 307, Washington-st., corner of Jeon Place, Boston.

TERMS.

Kidnapping.— The Priariaville (Wis.) Freeman gives the following:—A case of kidnapping, which is said to have occurred in the western portion of our attention. The particulars given show the case to be one of a most aggravated character. Mr.—now residing near Gaiena, had a colored girl in his service. Mr.—so no had clandeatine intercourse with the girl. Last spring, the girl being near her confinement, accompanied Mr. and Mrs.—on a pretended visit to Missouri, where they sold the said girl into slavery for \$400!

Personal Property in Ohio.—The aggregate value of horses and cattle, as entered for taxation in Ohio for the present year, is \$13,779,700. The value of merchants' and manufacturers' stock, money and credit, is \$22,280,381. The taxable value of horses and cattle alone in 1844, the sum of \$6,814,686.—Merchants, manufacturers and capitalists, under the new law, are taxed upon the sum of \$414,730,376 more than they were under the old, in 1844.

Currous Timpping.—The Priariaville (Wis.) Freeman gives the following terms will be strictly observed for all cases of plate work, from a single tooth to a whole set, viz: when a fit and fin as ingle tooth to a whole set, viz: when a fit and fin a single tooth to a whole set, viz: when a fit and fin is of the work are produced to the satisfaction of the work of the work in their construction, which will be less than one half the price usually paid; and after wearing them six months, if perservity in the girl being near her confinement, accompanied Mr. and Mrs.—on a pretended visit to Missouri, where they sold the said girl into slavery for \$400!

Personal Property in Ohio.—The aggregate value of horses and cattle, as entered for taxation in Ohio for the prevent year, is \$13,779,700. The value of merchants' and manufacturers' stock, money and cattle, hogs and sheep, which are mostly owned by farmers, has been reduced below the value of horses and cattle alone in 1844, the sum of \$6,814,686.—Merchants, manufacturers and capitalists, under the new law, are taxe

Ang. 28 6m.

VOLUME XVI .- NO. XLIV. ISAAC CALDWELL'S

Genteel Boarding House, Removed from No. 20 Butsleph-street, in nap-street, near Cambridge.

I. C. would respectfully inform the has fitted up and opened his house date with Board and Lodging those whim with their patronage. He respect hare. No pains will be spared to reaway a pleasant and agreeable house.

SIX or eight colored gentlemen can be a dated with lodging at No. 3 Smith Can site Baptist church. Also, two large room tos respectable person Inquire at the about the state of the state

Abdominal Supporters. NEW-ENGLAND

TRUSS MANUFACTORY JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various at proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 2 Machington street, opposite No. 264, extransport of the proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 2 Machington street, opposite No. 264, extransport of the proved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 2 Machington street, opposite No. 264, extransport of the proved that ten years—and his residence and basiness is both in the same building, he can be seen at in nearly the whole of the time, day or creaning has more room and better conveniences for the Trustian and the provided of the time, day or creaning has more room and better conveniences for the Trustian and the provided of the time, day or creaning has more room and better conveniences for the Trustian and the provided of the time, day or creaning has more room and better conveniences for the Trustian and the provided of the time, day or creaning has more room and better conveniences for the Trustian and the time of time of the time of time of the time of the time of the time of time of the time of time of time of time of time of time of the time of time

business than any other person engaged is it and business than any other person engaged is it and eity or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapent teri; Trusses for Prolapent Uni; Suspensory fap, ed feet; Trusses for Prolapent at one hour? anxiety and effect; Trusses repaired at one hour? anxiety and offent times made to answer as well as see. In aubscriber having worm a Truss himself for the lat twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the lat twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the lat that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trussee, Dr. Chase's Trusses, for merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanard and that will not rust, having wooden and copyer play. Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; shows had and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, and be had at this establishment. Whispering Tuker is be had at this establishment. Whispering Tuker is low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporter, a Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE, FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the business.

CERTIFICATES.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.

Having had occasion to observe, that some penns afflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Transito the peculiarities of their cases, I have lake pain to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. function of the desired Mr. Boath. After some months of observation of lawork, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquise, ed with the manufacture of these instrument and is genious in accommodating them to the variety of time which occur. I feed myself called upon to recommunity that the same person well fitted to their wants in regard to the important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M.

From Dr. Robbins, Rothers

From Dr. Robbins, Rozbery, Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr. F. Foster of Boston. P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Green, Boston. I have sent many persons to be fitted with Tru and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foste, the has uniformly given full satisfaction in their sp cation.

The benefit of such instruments is often lest,

The benefit of such instruments is often long and fine consequence of their imperfect construction, and fine neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, on fidently believing that he will give them a good recle, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 186.

The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Br.

J. F. Foster, to manufacture Trusses, the varial
kinds of supporters and other apparatus requirely
invalids, and fully believes that the character of is
work will favorably compare with that of other union.

J. V. C. SMITS,

Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal
Boston, Aug. 9.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WHATEVER may be the cause, the fact is to other people, suffer from diseases of the test and either early lose. Professors of, and pretenten to, the dental art, are therefore more numerous it is country than in any other.

Twenty years of our life have been devoted to the investigation of this subject and the arctice of the nvestigation of this subject and the precise of the urt of preserving the teeth; with all the aid of ANATONY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND CHIST-

We have had the best opportunities for beening acquainted with all valuable improvement that the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boats call afford, in Surgical and Mechanical Destity; var. Regulating and assisting the growth of children's certification.

restoring diseased gums to a healthy state.
Extracting with ingrivalled case and still subtect as cannot be saved, and infallibly relieving the toothache without extracting, when the disease tooth can be preserved.

Fitting sets, or parts of sets, in the very best ma-

FITTING SECTIONPLATES, as well as any else.
Fitting teeth with pivors by a method that is a REAL IMPROVEMENT and will make them last longer

than any other mode—
Terms as reasonable as any in the city.
Office, 16 Summer Street.

D. S. GRANDIN.

N. B. Dr. G. is continually applied to to reserve teeth that have been inserted by denius of high pretensions. OPENING OF THE NEW STORE IN WINTER-STREET!

THE subscribers give notice that they have moved from Federal-street to the new Gande Building, NO. 13 WINTER ST. Where they are opening a large and valuable slots

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN GOODS, of their own importation, comprising an extension and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, adapted to the best city and centry trie. The stock, which is one of the largest in the city, now ready for inspection, and will be affered at he lowest market prices, either by the FAUKAGE, PIECE, or at RETAIL.

Purphagers in the city or from the centry are in-Purchasers in the city or from the country are is

vited to an early examination of this stock, as the is-sortment of many of the leading articles of the se-son being now complete, a more favorable opportu-nity for making selections cannot be offered during the fall. MERCHANTS FROM THE COUNTRY
Will find it for their interest to examine our stark,
as we are prepared to offer every criticle upon the
most FAVORABLE TERMS, and in such cash

HOVEY, WILLIAMS & CO. THE subscribers give notice that they are now connected in business with Messrs. C. F. BO. VEY, W. WILLIAMS, and J. H. BRIDEN. The Dry Goods business, in all its branches, will be conducted under the firm of HOVEY, Will-LIAMS & CO, at 13 Winner-street, where they are vite their friends and former consomers to call and

vite their friends and former customers to sail a examine a very large and bandsome assortment Fall goods. They respectfully solicit a continuation of the patronage of their friends and the public. JOHN CHANDLER, R. C. GREENLEAF,

(Late firm of Chandler & Green AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - Leonard Chase, Miljerd. Vermont. - Rowland T. Rebinsen, North Farth

NEW-HAWFEHTE.—Leonard Charles Vermont.—Rowland T. Robinson, Arth Faril burg.

Massachuseyys.—Milton Bonney, Loveli;—R.A.).
Adams, Pall River;—Isane Austin, Nashukhi;—R.A.).
Adams, Pall River;—Isane Austin, Nashukhi;—R.B. Richards, Weymouth;—George W. Bezus, Northampton; John Levy, Merrinark.
Rhodelbar, Pamenth, Merrinark.
Rhodelbar, Pamenth, Pamenth, Provident, William Adams, Pamenth, Provident, William Adams, Pamenth, Provident, New-York City; James New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; James C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, Verledo;—John H. Parker, Pers.
Persylvania.—M. Preston, West Gree;
Persylvania.—M. Preston, Thomas Han James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown Thomas Han John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M. Kim, Philath, phia; Joseph Fulton, Penningtownile.

Onio.—Lot Holmes, Columbiana.